The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII.......NO. 6816. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1873. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE SHAH.

FRENCH HONORS TO PERSIA'S RULER.

AWAITING THE GUEST—AFRAID OF SEA-SICKNESS—THE GREETING AT CHERBOURG—THE CAPITAL'S RECEPTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 7, 1873.

A few days ago it was announced that the Shah of Persia would arrive on Friday, and one of our resident Americans, appreciating the delicate compliment his Majesty probably intended by selecting the day we celebrate, put "Welcome the Shah" upon his Fourth of July cards of invitation. That night a telegram came to say that his Persian Majesty would not arrive until Sunday, but whether the delay of two days was due to the above-mentioned fact, or to a desire to enjoy as long as possible the pleasures of English hospitality, has not yet been publicly announced. Be that as it may, Nasr-ed-Din left England on Saturday afternoon, sending over his servants, horses, saddles, and general luggage in advance. The tender employed for the purpose entered Cherbourg in the morning with an assorted cargo, consisting principally of one horse, in very poor condition for the charger of a King, one dog, forty Persians, half a dozen saddles and sabres, and a lot of bales and boxes which were generally supposed to be filled with diamonds and precious stones. Later in the day a steamer ran in to say that, being principally an inland monarch, his Majesty of all Persia was a poor sailor, and as the Channel was unusually disturbed, he would wait until evening before embarking. Any one who has crossed the English Channel in a gale of wind like that of Saturday will appreciate the reasons given for this short delay.

WAITING.

Six o'clock was the hour fixed for the arrival of the Shah, and at that hour the people of Cherbourg thronged the quays, and pressed in solid ranks against the lines drawn by the police and strongly guarded by the gendarmes. At that hour a steamer was seen approaching the harbor, but, although the gunners rushed to their guns to open the salute, it was soon seen that the in-coming steamer was not the Rapide, which was under the escort of four vessels of war. The weather had been fine, with a high wind, however, during the day, but rain fell in the evening to damage the fire-works a little, and when the heavily-charged clouds drifted away the wind again rose with renewed fury, raising the white caps far out at sea, and tossing the Chinese lanterns about along the quays. But the western sky was red and beautiful in the track of the descended sun, its red tints being reflected upon the water upon the English side of the Channel, where several small black spots were beginning to appear upon the horizon. Before night came fairly on, the Rapide was seen steaming toward the port with a frigate and a gun-boat on either side as an escort of honor to his Persian Majesty. The fire-works were let off, or such of them as would go off, and the promised salute was fired from the fort, the fact being known to very few besides the men who charged and fired the guns. If it had been light enough for the Shah to have seen the smoke, he would have inquired particularly into the nature of the French cannon which fired without noise. The secret was that the strong wind then blowing off shore, carried the volume of sound out at sea.

AN IMPERIAL YACHT.

The Rapide is the imperial yacht, formerly called the Eagle, built for Napoleon III., for state occasions, and fitted up with every luxury known or that could be imagined. The floors are covered with the Persian carpets which the Empress Eugenie bought at the exposition, and in the saloon is a white piano, after the style so agreeable to Marie Antoinette. The Shah was very much delighted with this elegant instrument, and sat drumming upon it for some time, during the passage of the Channel. He was struck, too, by the luxury of the fittings, and examined them with great care. On the whole, he was so well pleased with his quarters on board l'Aigle, that he concluded to stay there all night; and during the evening he talked of Napoleon III., asking many questions and showing great intimacy with the life of that illustrious sovereign. For a number of years the Shah has been accustomed to read the French journals, or to have them read to him by Dr. Tholozon, for he makes bad work of the characters, although understanding the most of the words when they are pronounced. If he fails to catch the meaning of a phrase, he stops the Doctor and has him translate it word for word into Persian. Dr. Tholozon informed the members of the Press who met him at Cherbourg that his Majesty was very particular about having read to him all the decrees, laws, and treaties published in the French papers. He also related a trait to show the delicacy of the Shah—this despotic and imperious monarch of the East. At the beginning of the war, or up to that time, Dr. Tholozon had been his only reader, but when it came to reading of French defeats and disasters, he took the paper from his hand, and from that time had his reading done by a Persian secretary.

RECEPTION AT CHERBOURG.

At 6 o'clock Sunday morning the town of Cherbourg was awakened by the firing of cannon, the forts and the vessels in the harbor having opened with their royal salutes. The people had remained up the greater part of the night, knowing that the Shah was on board the Rapide in the harbor; but thousands were out before the guns had done firing, and by 7 o'clock the quays were again crowded. Yet it was 9 o'clock before his Majesty could be drawn away from his comfortable quarters in the yacht. The imperial yawl was waiting alongside, richly carpeted and covered with an awning of the Persian colors, and in a few moments the Shah was at the landing, where the city authorities were waiting to receive him. An immense raft, covered with an awning and with flags, was moored alongside the quay, and, when standing there, the Shah had an address fired at him by the Mayor. After listening attentively, he nodded his head slightly, and said that he was "happy to hear it if all that was so," or something of the kind in Persian, and started promptly up the gangway. Twice he stopped to take a look about the fine harbor, which pleased him a great deal more than the address of M. le Maire, and going up the steps he pointed to the circles and shields of cutlasses arranged by the sailors, and smiled with pleasure as he uttered a compliment about their arrangement.

A MONARCH'S CAPRICES.

As the train began to move out of the station his Majesty stood in the doorway and looked curiously out upon the crowds lining the way and thronging the windows and balconies on every side. Nasr-ed-Din seldom salutes, and rarely acknowledges the salutations of the crowd. When in the presence of princes or high dignitaries he raises his hand to the level of his eyes, in the Persian fashion, and at other times merely gives a small, stiff inclination of the head. The Shah was well pleased with his reception at Cherbourg, and despite his fatigue wanted to have the train go slowly, so that he could see Normandy. He is curious about agriculture, and wants to make improvements in his own country. Before arriving he ordered his Minister to keep his eyes open in Normandy, in order to see how those fertile fields were cultivated. On being told that a large crowd was already beginning to assemble in Paris, and that any delay in this special train would cause a delay in several others, and thus incommode a large number of people, the Shah replied that "that was different," and instructed the officials to follow their programme. As the train approached Paris, the Shah again rose, and looked out upon the country, and did not look a bit sorry when told that he would be at Passy in five minutes more, and that the reception before him might take, at the most, a quarter of an hour.

IN PARIS

The crowd in the Place de l'Etoile was cheerfully awaiting the arrival of the Shah, when, at 6:15, a gun from Mont Valérien announced that the royal train had entered the station at Passy. Marshal MacMahon went forward as the train stopped, and saluted his Majesty standing in the door, which was almost immediately opened by the Gen. Nazare Aga, who had sprung out to assist his royal master. As the Shah stepped out he gave his hand to the Marshal, while the Duc de Broglie was making the acquaintance of the first Minister; and then the hands came near crossing, as the Shah extended his to the Duke while the Marshal was reaching for the hand of the Minister. Gen. Ladmirault was then presented, and without delay the Shah walked quickly to the carriage which was in waiting for him, giving a glance at the impromptu station, and looking curiously at the green lawns of Ranelagh. From this moment minute-guns were fired from Mont Valérien, but, owing to the direction of the wind, only one in eight or ten reached the ears of the Shah, although distinctly heard at St. Germain. As the cortége left the Bois de Boulogne a magnificent view met the eyes of his Majesty. In front was Paris, the immense Arc de Triomphe decorated with flags, and covered with Persian colors, and surmounting it the grand lion lying in the rays of a gilded sun. Glancing at the heights of Mont Valérien, at the superb prospect beyond, at the flags lining the route, and the great monument in front, the Shah pointed toward the couchant lion, and once more cordially thanked the Marshal for his kindly reception. His Majesty was then driven through dense crowds on either side to the Place de la Concorde, over the bridge of that name to the Palais Bourbon, where M. Buffet was waiting to welcome his Majesty to his temporary home. In the evening Paris was all life and animation. The Jockey Club, the Grand Hotel, and several café's along the Boulevard were brilliantly illuminated, and a dense crowd thronged the streets until long after midnight. Hundreds of carriages crowded the Champs Elysées, where the café concerts were illuminated, and presented a scene worthy of fairy land, until a very late hour of the night.

THE CHOLERA IN THE WEST.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Three deaths from cholera were reported to-day, one at the Good Samaritan Hospital, making the fifth death at that institution within a week. The health officers to-day reported some dangerous cholera morbus cases from eating smoked fish, and the Board of Health has prohibited the sale of such fish.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 22.—At a meeting of the Board of Health, this afternoon, the report of the Sanitary Superintendent was read, and showed that the deaths during the past week were 423, an increase of 107 over the previous week. Of the total number 243 were children under one year of age. One hundred and forty-nine deaths were from cholera morbus. All the latter were among recently arrived emigrants.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22.—Further advices from Louisiana, in Missouri, say that the cholera has abated there, but that some fifty persons altogether have died with it since it first broke out, including some of the most prominent citizens. In Prairieville and Troy the scourge raged fearfully, the towns being almost depopulated, either by the disease or by the people fleeing from their homes. Out of one family of nine persons in the former place, all of whom were well last Friday, only two remain alive. The disease also prevails in other neighboring towns. Business is almost suspended, and most of those who are able are fleeing from infected places.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22.—Dispatches from Louisiana, Mo., to-night, say that no deaths from cholera occurred there since Saturday last, and that the alarm and excitement which prevailed previous to that time had subsided. Only twenty-eight deaths had occurred in all.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 22.—Advices from Princeton, about twenty-five miles north of this city, report cholera in that neighborhood. Three or four miles east of Princeton, on Indian Creek, ten persons died since last Friday, and new cases are reported daily. Reports were current that the disease had broken out in Carmi and Mount Carmel, Ill., but it is believed the stories are unfounded. Advices from Mount Vernon state that there are only about 1,500 people left in that place, and that the surrounding towns are filled with Mount Vernon citizens, who have fled from their own city. The Board of Health have requested all persons not to visit the place for the present.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 23—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen since Monday night at all the stations of the Mississippi River; it has fallen slightly in the south-west. The temperature has risen somewhat over the entire country, but has fallen in North Minnesota. Easterly winds, followed by calms, with cloud and rain, have prevailed on the Eastern, Gulf, and South Atlantic coasts; light, south-westerly winds, with clear weather, are now reported from the Middle and Eastern States, Ohio Valley, and lower lake region; south-east and south-west winds, with clear or partly cloudy weather, have prevailed over the north-west and upper lakes; threatening weather and rain are reported from Oregon.

PROBABILITIES.

On Wednesday for the Gulf States south-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and local rains on the coast; for the South Atlantic States easterly winds and cloudy weather, possibly with local rains; *for the Middle and Eastern States south-east and south-west winds, and generally cloudy weather;* for the lake region increasing south-westerly winds and higher temperature; for the North-west south-westerly winds, increasing cloudiness, and possibly light rains.

MINING SHARES DISORGANIZED.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 22.—The mining share market is sadly demoralized. Savage, which led the break along the Comstock line, closed at the morning board to-day at 44; Chollar, 35½; Hale and Norcross, 24½; Belcher, 77; Crown Point, 91; Consolidated Virginia, 69. There have been heavy losses, particularly in Savage, which is generally regarded as fancy stock. The question is whether the bottom of the market has been reached yet.

ITALIAN SLAVERY IN CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 22.—Mr. G. F. Secchi de Casali, of the *Eco d'Italia*, together with another gentleman from New-York, have arrived in this city, bearing certified copies of recent acts of the Italian Parliament in regard to the system of child slavery. These documents will be used to-morrow morning in the prosecution of Glione, who is under $2,000 bonds for holding several Italian boys in virtual bondage in this city.

WASHINGTON.

TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL.

PROVISIONS OF THE LAW AUTHORIZING THE NEW LOAN—THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ACT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—With regard to the statement that the gold balances of the Treasury should be increased by the proceeds of any sales of new bonds, it may be said that any such increase would be a direct violation of law. The law authorizing the new loan specifically provides that at no time shall the bonds be issued in a manner which shall increase the public debt. To hold the proceeds of sales of the new bonds in the Treasury without investing them in called bonds or other obligations of the Government would be a direct violation of the law. The Treasury Department so construes the act that all issues of new bonds must be accompanied by such corresponding purchases of other evidences of public indebtedness as will keep the outstanding public debt at its legal limit. Consequently the proceeds of any sales of new bonds which may have been made cannot appear as gold balances in the Treasury, but have been or must be invested in called bonds. It may also be stated that the Syndicate did not contract to purchase and pay for $50,000,000 of the new loan on June 1. The time of payment under the contract runs until about Dec. 15. Under the law it can make no difference in the coin balances of the Treasury whether the Syndicate shall pay for the new bonds in the called five-twenties, or in coin, or partly in both. The debt statement of July 13 will contain a record of $25,000,000 of the bonds of the new loan. It should not be forgotten that this debt statement purports only to represent the condition of the Treasury as it appears on the books of the Treasury; accounts which have not been adjusted on the books do not appear as adjusted in the statement. The increase in the amount of coin between June 1 and July 1 was due to the presence of some $14,000,000 of coin certificates.

A NEW PRECEDENT IN SHIP'S LICENSES.

A new precedent in the matter of licenses to vessels has just been established by the Treasury Department. A license for the steamer Golden Gate, purchased at a sale under direction of a Register in Bankruptcy, was recently refused, upon the application of Mr. John McKay, because the bill of sale had been lost or mislaid, and the Register declined to give a copy of it, but in its stead furnished the owner with a certificate for record. The Collector of Customs of New-York, in reporting the matter to the Treasury Department, having stated that there seemed to be no danger of prejudice from accepting the less formal and full document, the Treasury Department has authorized the Collector to accept the certificate and to issue a license to the vessel, and to-day forwarded a letter to that effect. This is the first case of the kind ever presented.

PERSONAL.

Gen. O. E. Babcock arrived here from Long Branch this evening. The President will not return this week. Secretary Richardson is expected to-morrow morning. Secretary Delano, it is thought, will return Friday.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MERCHANTS ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING.

The Treasury Department has received intelligence from Special Agent Spaulding of the seizure by him of the stock, consisting of jewelry, of D. R. Brown & Co., of East Saginaw, Mich., for evasion of payment of duty, and the arrest of D. R. Brown, Charles Brown, and John Mumford, members of the firm. The parties were held by the United States Commissioner in the sum of $5,000 each for their appearance on the 23d instant, to answer on a charge of smuggling.

POSTAL MATTERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the Post-office Department that postmasters in several States have been furnishing the public with official stamps of the Post-office Department. The letters under such official stamps are sent from their points of destination to the Dead-letter Office, as they are known to be private letters. One postmaster in Ohio recently received 200 official stamps of the Post-office, and sold the public 140 of them. A circular of the Post-office Department cautions postmasters from selling and the public from receiving these official stamps.

APPOINTMENTS, REMOVALS, AND TRANSFERS.

The President has appointed Silas Reed Surveyor General of Wyoming Territory. Chief Engineer Charles H. Baker has been ordered to the Naval Academy, to take effect on the 31st inst., as head of the Department of Steam Engineering. Commander E. P. Tull, Lieuts. Jefferson F. Moses and J. W. Miller, and First Assistant Engineer George M. Greene have been detached from the Nicaraguan Surveying Expedition, and ordered to Washington City for special duty in connection with that work. Master J. M. Hawley has been detached from the Nicaraguan Surveying Expedition and granted a three months' leave. Chief Engineer Henry L. Snyder has been detached from the Naval Academy, to take effect on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders. Lewis Baker has been appointed Gauger for the Twelfth District of New-York, and Frank A. Crane for the District of Colorado. James A. Joyce has been appointed Tobacco Inspector for the Third Maryland District.

THE MACKENZIE RAID.

A private letter received here by a Government officer, from a prominent American in Mexico, states that the Mexican Government has no desire to assume an aggressive position toward the United States on account of the Mackenzie raid over the Rio Grande, and it is not feared that any efforts at retaliation or diplomatic complications will be the result. The truth is, the Mexicans are dealing with that question very tenderly, and the punishment Mackenzie inflicted on the treacherous thieves engaged in depredations on the Rio Grande, is not regarded as so much of an offense against international law as some would have it appear.

THE CASE OF LIEUT. GALLAGHER.

Second Lieut. M. Frank Gallagher, of the Second Infantry, who was recently tried before a general court-martial at Columbia, S. C., for killing John McAneely, a discharged soldier, in Spartanburg, S. C., on the 2d of May last, has been dismissed the service, and the sentence has been approved by the President. The civil authorities will take cognizance of the murder, the army trial being on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

DEBT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Exaggerated statements having been made as to the debt of the District of Columbia, the Acting Controller to-day furnished the Governor with an official statement, in which he says the funded and bonded debts of the District of Columbia, including those of the late corporations, amount to $9,236,891. The District of Columbia and the late corporations have no floating debt, the revenues being sufficient to meet all current expenses. The sinking fund revenues are more than sufficient to meet the current interest and retire the annual proportion of outstanding bonds. The amount authorized by the last Legislative Assembly will not increase the debt beyond the amount as limited by the act of Congress.

A NEW RAILROAD.

The Southern Maryland Railroad, Col. S. S. Smoot, President, between here and Point Lookout, Maryland, is being rapidly graded, and the work of laying the rails will be commenced soon. A junction has been made with the Baltimore and Potomac Road at Brandywine, and the grading is complete from that point to St. Joseph's Church. The road will be in running order next Spring. This road makes a close connection with the Norfolk and seaboard route, and will be of much importance in the oyster and Cumberland coal trade. By it oysters will be transported to the West quicker than they are now being sent to Baltimore by vessels.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

THE START FOR NEW-LONDON—ROUNDING THE LIGHT-SHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-LONDON, July 22.—The cruise becomes daily more interesting and exciting. The weather remains fine, and we are enjoying fresh breezes without any very heavy weather. Consequently every one is in good humor, and among the guests, with whom the yearly cruise is their only experience of the sea, nothing but nautical language is spoken. Every one is jolly and hearty enjoyment is the order of the day. The greater portion of the fleet anchored off West Haven last night, but several had to go to New-Haven for supplies and laid over there for the night. Early this morning all were anxious to start for New-London. It looked somewhat unpromising, as a mere puff of wind was coming from the north, but the knowing ones said there would be a good breeze during the morning, and they proved correct. At 7:45 the signal gun to prepare was fired from the Commodore's yacht. At that time all the yachts except the Tidal Wave, which remained at West Haven, and the Commodore, Sophia, Seagrave, and two others were lying at anchor in Morris Cove with mainsails set. The yachts at New-Haven started out immediately, hoping to get up in time for the start, but the Seagrave was the only one that accomplished it. The Commodore was creeping along about half a mile away, and the Sophia about a mile off, when the signal to start was given at 8 A. M. No time was lost in getting away in the following order: Qui Vive, Maggie B., J. T. Seagrave, Addie, Undine, Linda M., Kaiser Wilhelm, Kate, Ada, Mary, Commodore, Clio, Madeleine, Fleur de Lis, Sophia. The Tidal Wave was well up when the others started. The difference in time in the start of the first and last boats was about twenty-five minutes, the Commodore not passing the line until 8:20. Soon after, at the light-ship, at the entrance to the harbor, the Qui Vive, Undine, and Maggie B. were close together, being followed closely by the Addie, Seagrave, Kaiser Wilhelm, and Linda, all in a bunch. The Commodore had crept up and passed the Kate and Mary, and was almost abreast of the second group of yachts as they got out into the Sound. Then the Qui Vive was seen well ahead, Maggie B. next, and Undine third. The schooners were vainly endeavoring to work out, but the wind was so light that the sails flapped idly against the masts, and they scarcely moved. The Clio, however, moved slowly out, and succeeded in rounding the neck of land that marks the entrance to the harbor. Once in the Sound she did well. As had been predicted, the wind veered to the south about 10 o'clock, and then all the yachts, with a lively beam wind, which was constantly increasing until it became a good whole-sail breeze, began to move to some purpose. It was a wind that suited the Qui Vive, Undine, Maggie B., Seagrave, and yachts of that size; but it was at first rather too light for the schooners and the Commodore; but as it freshened the latter crept up and successively passed all the yachts that had led her, except the Qui Vive, Maggie B., and Undine. Meanwhile a good race had taken place between these three yachts, during which the Qui Vive had worked to the front, and the Undine had passed the Maggie B., who had not been sailing as well as usual. The Commodore was slowly creeping up to them, and the schooner Clio, with main, fore, and jib sails spread, was steadily gaining, evidently determined on taking first place. The other schooners were far astern, but having caught the breeze, were making way well. The Addie was sailing like a race horse, and had a lively brush with the Kate, which she passed. The Seagrave and the Ada also had a brush off shore, in which the former came off conqueror. Off Brandford Reef the Commodore had passed the Maggie B., and was close up to the Undine and Qui Vive, who were still keeping up a good stern chase, the Qui Vive ahead; the Clio was coming up at a spanking rate, and being close astern of the Commodore, Capt. Sam Greenwood tried a little jockeying and endeavored to get to windward, but Jack Ellsworth appeared equal to the occasion, and luffing up obliged the Clio to go to leeward, thereby losing way. Nearing Falkner's Island, the Genia was seen ahead, the Qui Vive still led the Undine, the Addie led the Kate, and the schooners were well up in rear of the fleet. About a quarter of a mile from the island the Captain of the Clio again attempted a sharp dodge to get to windward of the Commodore. Remaining close up astern until his bowsprit was only about twenty-five feet from the stern of the Commodore, he suddenly luffed to pass to windward, but again the Captain and crew of the Commodore were not to be caught napping. They luffed just as quickly and again compelled the Clio to pass to leeward, Capt. Ellsworth calling out, "I will give you all the chance you want to beat me on that side, but you cannot get to windward of me." Capt. Greenwood looked blue, but had to accept the situation. Just before passing the island the Clio took the lead of the Commodore, passing to leeward and going fast for the Undine, which was not more than 200 yards ahead of the Commodore. Falkner's Island was passed outside by the leading yachts in the following order and time: Qui Vive, 10:40; Clio, 10:41; Undine, 10:41:30; Commodore, 10:42; Addie was the next boat, about four miles astern of the Commodore; Maggie B. one mile astern of the Addie; the others were all sailing along in single file, each one astern of the other, except three yachts which hugged the shore and passed on the inside of the island. Nearing Plumb Island, the wind shifted about two points to the west and slowly died out, allowing the rear yachts to materially decrease the distance between them and the leading yachts. The Tidal Wave was leading the schooners, the Madeleine and Fleur de Lis close together, about a mile and a half astern. Off Plumb Island the Commodore boomed out two immense balloon jibs, wing and wing, that, in spite of the light wind, enabled her to creep up to the Clio, who at the same time sent up a balloon stay-sail. The order was for the leading yachts to lay to off the light-ship at Brenton's Reef for the Madeleine and the rest of the fleet and all sail into harbor in line. The light-ship was passed in the following order and time: Commodore, 1:43; Clio, 1:43:30; Qui Vive, 1:49; Kate, 1:50:30; Addie, 1:52; Tidal Wave, 1:52:20; Kaiser Wilhelm, 1:53; Undine, 1:54; Madeleine, 1:54:30; Fleur De Lis, 1:55; J. T. Seagrave, 1:56; Maggie B., 2:02; Mary, 2:08; Linda, 2:10; Genia, 2:11:30; Ada, 2:12:30; Emma, 2:15; Sophia, 2:17. The Sophia carried away her jib halyards, which delayed her. All the yachts stood off and on near the light-ship, waiting for the late ones, and the sight presented was as pretty as could be imagined. When the last one was up the line was formed, the Madeleine leading, and the Clio improperly taking the second position in advance of the Commodore, although she reached the light-ship half a minute behind. Nothing in nautical beauty could exceed the scene as the yachts rounded to off the Pequot House, each yacht saluting as the anchor dropped.

A reception will be given the yachtsmen this evening at the Pequot House. To-morrow there will be a race for schooners and first-class sloops round Brenton's Reef Light, to and around North Hammock and return, remaining here all night.

CITY RECORDS STOLEN.

YPSILANTI, Mich., July 22.—On Sunday night the office of the City Clerk and Justice of the Peace was entered, and all of the city records, files of 1,100 chattel mortgages, police dockets, papers and books belonging to the office, taken. A prohibition war is being waged here with considerable success, and the guilty parties are doubtless those opposed to the efforts being made to close saloons.

WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 22.—The first week's subscription to the Washington Head-quarters Fund reaches nearly $15,000. Among the leading new subscribers are Secretary Robeson, Hon. Amos Clark, Walter Phelps, Jacob Vanatta, George Danforth, and Senator Cutler. The Historical Society will hold its September meeting at the head-quarters, and take possession with appropriate ceremonies.

DARING RAILWAY ROBBERY

WESTERN BANDITS AT WORK.

A TRAIN THROWN FROM THE TRACK—THE ENGINEER KILLED—THE EXPRESS CAR ROBBED BY ARMED GUERRILLAS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 22.—The express train on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad bound east, due here at 10:15 last evening, was thrown from the track about 7 o'clock, attacked and robbed, and the engineer killed. It occurred about four miles west of Adair Summit, between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and some sixty miles west of here. The spot selected was favorable for the deed, there being no habitation within several miles, and none in sight, and withal it was at a sharp curve.

The robbers, who were all but one masked, had removed the plates connecting one rail with those next to it, and putting a rope through the holes in one end, awaited the coming of the train. When the train was within two rods of the place, the rope was pulled, and the rail was thrown across the track. Simultaneously several shots were fired in quick succession. The engineer saw the displaced rail and reversed his engine and applied the air-brakes, which was his last act. Engine, tender, and two baggage-cars were thrown into and across the ditch, and the forward trucks of the first passenger coach were thrown from the track. At once two of the scoundrels, one unmasked, attacked the express-car, compelled the messenger to give up the keys by holding revolvers at their heads, and took from the safe nearly $1,700 and one sealed bag of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, amount not known. Pistols were also held at the head of the registry clerk and Mr. Rice, Assistant Superintendent of the road, who was also in the car, and had hardly recovered from the shock of the concussion when the robbers entered.

The engineer, John Rafferty, was found with his neck broken, caused by falling at the time of the crash. He was also wounded by a pistol shot in the thigh. At first it was supposed he was shot dead, but this proves not to have been true. Dennis Faby, the fireman, when the concussion was over, found himself lying on the floor of the cab unhurt, with the dead body of the engineer on top of him. Dragging the body on the track, he started to alarm the others on the train, but was compelled to turn back by the robbers. Putting out the furnace fire, he let the water out of the boiler, thus avoiding an explosion. No others on the train were injured, but several were fired at. The conductor, Mr. William Smith, had two bullets sent through his clothing.

While the robbery was going on the passenger-coaches were guarded by the remaining robbers, so that no aid could be afforded from that source. At the first shock the passengers were thrown forward, and after the recoil many started forward to the scene of the wreck, but were driven back by threats, mingled with oaths and occasional shots. The passengers, however, were not otherwise maltreated, the robbers confining themselves entirely to the mail and express car. Fortunately the through registered letter package from San Francisco to New-York was unnoticed by the thieves, while three and a half tons of bullion express matter were undisturbed. As soon as they were satisfied the thieves jumped from the car, mounted and rode away southward, less than ten minutes from the time of the attack.

As soon as word could be got to Chicago the company offered a reward of $5,000 for the discovery of the robbers. To this the Government will add the highest amount allowed by law. The whole south-western part of the State is aroused, and the line of the Burlington and Missouri River Road is heavily guarded. Special trains with armed men left Council Bluffs last evening in parallel lines to intercept the robbers, and a large scouting party left Atlantic, some fifteen miles south of the disaster. Five miles south of the spot, the trail of five horsemen has been struck, and followed to Nodaway River, some thirty-eight miles southward. A full description of the horses, it is believed, has been obtained, and it is thought the robbers can hardly escape. The general opinion is, that they are a set of Missouri guerrillas, similar to those who robbed a bank at Corydon, in this State, some two or three years ago.

The body of Rafferty, engineer, was brought to this city, his home, where an inquest was held.

LATEST IN REGARD TO THE ROBBERS—INQUEST ON THE BODY OF RAFFERTY.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 22.—A thousand conjectures are current here in regard to the persons who robbed the train. The most probable one is that the robbery was committed by persons living near where the robbery took place. A valise, in which they carried off money taken from the Express Company's safe, was found five miles south of the wrecked train to-day. Vigilant parties are scouring South-western Iowa, and it is confidently believed the robbers will be caught if they remain within the State. A telegram received here late to-night says they crossed the Burlington and Missouri Railroad last night at midnight. William A. Smith, conductor of the ill-fated train, testified to-day at the Coroner's inquest, on the body of John Rafferty, the engineer, who was killed, that the train was wrecked two and a half or three miles west of Adain Station, and 600 or 700 feet east of Turkey Creek Bridge. I was in the smoking-car near the front end. From the noise I thought the engine was in a ditch, with one or two cars piled upon it. I was thrown under the seat in front of me; don't remember which side of the car. I got on out on the bulk. I went forward to see who was hurt. The first person I met was one of the masked men near the baggage-car door, who pointed a revolver in each hand toward me and told me to get back, firing at one and the same time. I backed down as far as the sleeping-coach before I felt I was out of his way. There I met Dennis Foley, the fireman. He says, "Billy, Jack is dead." The passengers were in a hubbub, and the women and children were crying. I told the passengers I thought the masked men were trying to rob the baggage-car, and tried to borrow a revolver, but failed. I could still see the man from where I was. Saw another passing up and down on the opposite side of the train. Think he was firing at me also. Some of the passengers asked me to get into the train, as these men were firing at me, and I would be the cause of some of them being killed. I then went into the sleeping-car at the rear, still trying to get a revolver, and urging the passengers to keep quiet, as these men were robbing the baggage-car. I went out of the ladies'-car up to the bank, and thence to the engine. Two balls passed through my clothing while I was on the bank. These shots came from the south side of the train. Did not see a man on the north side then. Did not see or hear anything more of the masked men; after the passengers had got quiet I went forward to investigate the cause of the wreck. At the hind truck of the smoking-car I found the fish-plate had been removed from the rail on the north side, disconnecting a rail at both ends. A rope and straps were tied in the bolt-holes of the disconnected rail at the west end, and a rope passed under the south rail across the ditch and upon the bank. A piece of rope was also found on the bank which seemed to have been broken from the other. It was a new rope, the common size. The west end was loose of the rail when I saw it. It was only a few inches from the south rail. The hind trucks of the smoking-car were still on the track. We had been running eighteen or twenty miles an hour.

The passengers on the train report that the scene was terrible, and baffles description. When the crash came all were thrown forward, some entirely out of their seats. Then came a recoil, and immediately after this they heard firing, but supposed that it came from the wreck. Many of the men jumped from the cars and started to get forward, and were ordered back by the robbers, who continued their firing, and enforced their commands by terrible oaths and threats. Back they went, and in the cars found women and children, half crazed with fright, shrieking, crying, and fainting, imploring men to protect them, and exclaiming, "My God! we shall be killed! we shall be killed!" The stoutest hearts quailed, and felt they were at the mercy of desperadoes. Altogether it was a scene unprecedented in the history of railroading in this country, as never before has so reckless and daring a scheme been carried to completion. All Western Iowa is in a fever of excitement. Farmers for miles around are leaving the harvest fields with their families and visiting the scene of the robbery.

The engine and baggage-cars remain as they were last night. The former is badly wrecked. Superintendent Royce estimates the loss sustained by the company at about $3,000. Gov. Carpenter issued a proclamation to-day offering a reward of $500 for the arrest of each person engaged in the robbery.

The management of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad have offered a reward of $5,000 for the detection of the parties who attacked and robbed the train on that road near Adair, Iowa, last night.

SARATOGA.

RACERS AT THEIR WORK—HORSES ON THE GROUND—FAVORITES FOR THE TRAVERS STAKES.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, July 22, 1873.

If only one knew who is to be the winner of the Travers Stakes on Thursday, how happy we should all be! So impressed was I with this idea before going to bed last night that I determined to do violence to my feelings and desert my virtuous couch at the early hour of 5 o'clock this morning and go out to the race-track to see the peers of the turf take their morning gallops, in the hope of being able to make sure, in my own mind, of the winner. It was what an Irishman calls an "illigant morning," and as I walked briskly out of the village the fresh, balmy air and glinting sunlight sent many a pang through my conscience to think how sadly we neglect the finest hours of a Summer day. Of course, all was life and bustle when I reached the track, and probably had been for two hours or so. The horses of the racing world were being led over in turn from the stables to the running-track, as carefully swathed and blanketed as a young mother's first baby. Several owners of horses were already on the ground in earnest consultation with their trainers, and occasionally casting a nervous, inquiring glance at the "crack" representative of some rival stable as he passed them. There was Mr. Stringfield, with his inseparable cigar burning the brim of his gray felt hat, superintending the exercise of his three colts, and eyeing them, evidently, with pride and pleasure. His imported Australian colt, Merodoc, is certainly a splendid looking animal, sixteen hands high, and with big, powerful limbs, but every inch a race-horse. As he took his gallop no one could fail to notice his strength and stride, and I am inclined to think he may prove a dangerous horse in the Travers Stakes. Then came a trio from Mr. Grinstead's stable, including the two-year-old Gilroy colt, which is entered for the Kentucky Stakes. He had a mile brush with his stable companions, in which he showed to the front all the way. Mr. Belmont's stable turned out in full force—Count D'Orsay, Gray Planet, his full brother, Steel Eyes, and others. Count D'Orsay's galloping was the theme of general admiration. He will make a desperate fight of it with Springbok in the Travers Stakes. As to Mr. Belmont's two grays, I say, with all due humility, that they do not look like race-horses. They are great lumbering, lollicking animals, and dance round the course like circus horses. Possibly I underrate them; but they appear to me more suitable to the carriage-pole than the running track. Col. McDaniel was out with one string after another. Springbok was in splendid form. Apparently, he could not be more fit or in finer condition and training. His galloping was grand, and fully warranted the Colonel's sanguine anticipations that he will redeem the laurels that he lost at Long Branch. The chestnut filly Katy Pease galloped after a fashion, to make rival stables keep a watchful eye over her, and then came Joe Daniels, Sue Ryder, Cora Linn and others, and finally the great Harry Bassett. Bassett could not look better. I saw him in his stall last Sunday afternoon, receiving in his usual sulky and surly way the admiring notice of a group of ladies who were making an afternoon call on him. It is now stated very confidently that Monarchist is utterly broken down and will never run again. If this be true, it would seem that Col. McDaniel has the Saratoga Cup as good as in his possession, in spite of such horses as Preakness and Wanderer. Mr. Crouse, of Chillicothe, Ohio, is here with a full stable of horses, some of which have never run East. The only one I noticed this morning was the chestnut colt Business. He made a very pretty gallop, and will doubtless show well in the Cup race, but he is not the peer of Harry Bassett. Mr. Hunt, of Kentucky, is also here. Mr. Sanford's lot only arrived this morning, consequently they did not put in an appearance on the track. Mr. Chamberlin's horses have not yet arrived; nor is it at all certain that they will come. If they do, they will probably be here to-night.

To my idea, it is almost as enjoyable a scene to watch the horses take their morning gallops as to see the races run. Everything is so fresh and bright, and there is none of the noise and bustle of the race-meeting to interfere with the enjoyment and distract one's attention. But when such a collection of turf celebrities as are now assembled here turn out, it is really a glorious treat to see them, and well repays one for the effort of getting up so early. I suppose that no such race has ever been run on an American race-course as there is every reason to expect will be run here on Thursday for the Travers Stakes. Out of the seventy-nine entries at least nine or ten horses will start. W. F. Stanhope's Merodac, Hunter & Travers' Strachino, John Coar's Australian filly, Mr. August Belmont's Count D'Orsay, with the Breadalbane colt as a side-show; Gov. Bowie's Eclipse colt, Col. McDaniel's Springbok, Minnie Mansfield filly, H. P. McGrath's Tom Bowling, Mr. Sanford's Planet colt, Mr. Littell's Fellowcraft, Rice & Co.'s Hiawatha colt, R. W. Cameron's Leamington colt, and Clark & Grinstead's imported Australian colt are all starters, though probably two or three may be scratched at the last moment. But take such a field as Strachino, Merodac, Count D'Orsay, Springbok, and Tom Bowling, alone, and there are all the elements of as magnificent a race as one could wish to see. I shall be very much astonished if the Travers Stakes of 1873 does not occupy a very prominent page in racing history. The horses are all in tip-top condition, their owners are all bent upon winning, the track is the finest in the country, and is in splendid order. All we want, then, is a fine day, and the racing season will be inaugurated in a style which has never been equaled.

ARRIVAL OF TOM BOWLING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA—Evening.—The great three-year old race for the Travers Stakes is working up Saratoga into a fever of excitement. Racing and sporting men are coming in from all parts of the country. The hotels are in a terrible bustle, and Broadway is thronged. All the trains are bringing in any number of visitors and ship-loads of trunks. Telegrams asking for rooms are arriving every moment, and Saratoga is in ecstacies. Mr. McGrath, with Tom Bowling, arrived to-night, completing the list of starters for the Stakes. There is every indication that this will be the heaviest betting race that has been run in this country for many years. There is but little choice between Springbok and Count D'Orsay, and Tom Bowling's friends are by no means few and far between, nor is Mr. Stringfield's colt regarded as too safe a horse to bet against. At this moment it rather looks as though Count D'Orsay would start first favorite. Fortunately, Saratoga has only one more day of suspense, otherwise some one would go mad. There could not have been less than from 2,500 to 3,000 persons listening to Gilmore's band this evening while the concert at the Grand Hotel was going on.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

PORTLAND, Me., July 22.—The Democratic State Committee of Maine have issued their call for a State Convention, to be held in Portland, on Tuesday, Aug. 12.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED BY THE CORTES—DISORGANIZATION IN THE ARMY—THE PROGRESS OF THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, July 22.—In the Cortes, last night, the motion of the minority to censure the Government for its decree declaring the insurgent crews of the Spanish frigates, at Carthagena, pirates, was rejected by a vote of 110 to 90.

It is reported that the Iberian regiment which the Government dispatched to Carthagena to aid in quelling the outbreak there, has mutinied and joined the insurgents in a body.

At Vittoria there are 7,000 Republican troops in a complete state of demoralization and disorganization. Several of the municipal officers have been murdered by the soldiers.

The Republican troops at Cirauqui surrendered to the Carlists on condition that their lives should be spared. In spite of the terms of the surrender the Carlists shot a number of them after they had delivered up their arms.

Don Alphonso has sent to the Spanish Government a formal proposition for the arrangement of a cartel for an exchange of prisoners.

THE INSURRECTION IN THE NAVY—HOW THE VESSELS WERE SEIZED.

BAYONNE, July 22.—News received here through the Carlists, concerning the insurrection at Carthagena, throws additional light on the defection of the Spanish squadron in that port, which was made the subject of a Government decree and vote in the Cortes yesterday.

The insurgents, after gaining control of the city seized the Castello de las Galeras, a strong fort on the west side of the harbor, less than a thousand yards from the entrance, which it commands completely. This gave them control of the lower batteries on the shore, at the mouth of the harbor. They hoisted the red flag of the Commune over these fortifications, and summoned the squadron lying in the harbor to surrender. The crews were in sympathy with the insurgents, and the vessels fell into their hands without opposition. The chief command of the squadron is now intrusted to Posas, who led the insurrection in the naval arsenal at Ferrol, in the province of Corunna, some months ago. The vessels thus taken by the insurgents are the Vittoria, iron-clad, of 24 guns; the Numancia, iron-clad, of 25 guns; the Tetuan, iron-clad, of 40 guns; the Almansa, screw-frigate, of 48 guns, and the steamers Fernando el Catolico, Ferralana, and Blasco Garay, not classified. The four vessels first named are among the finest in the Spanish Navy.

ALICANTE REVOKES ITS DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—THE MINORITY IN THE CORTES.

MADRID, July 22.—The declaration of independence at Alicante was brought about by the arrival in the harbor of the insurgent iron-clad Vittoria, from Carthagena. She soon afterward sailed, when the city returned to its loyalty to the National Government. The Governor of Alicante has been arrested, and will be tried by court-martial for treason.

The minority have decided to withdraw again from the Cortes.

GERMANY.

DEATH OF A SAVANT.

BERLIN, July 22.—Gustav Rose, the distinguished chemist and mineralogist, is dead, in his seventy-fifth year.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE WEATHER.

LONDON, July 22.—The weather throughout England is fair, and favorable to the crops. The thermometer stands at 85°.

CUBA.

DIFFERING REQUESTS OF THE CONSERVATIVE AND REPUBLICAN FACTIONS.

HAVANA, July 22.—The Spanish Conservatives of Havana sent to Madrid, by the last mail steamer, a petition to be presented to the Cortes, in which they pray "that so long as a single armed rebel remains who cries death to the Spaniards, and until a sufficient time has elapsed for the complete re-establishment of tranquillity in the island of Cuba, no reforms be introduced such as are likely to produce disturbances which would only be favorable to the rebels." The petition is signed mostly by wealthy Spaniards and slaveholders and their dependents. The Republican Committee sailed to-day for Spain to lay their cause before the Cortes. They ask for more reforms, especially liberty of the Press, the abolition or modification of the censorship, and the practical enjoyment of a republican form of government here as well as in Spain.

TROTTING RACES AT CATSKILL.

CATSKILL, N. Y. July 22.—The July meeting of the Catskill Park Association was inaugurated to-day with two fine races. The weather was fine and the attendance was large. The track was in splendid condition. The first race was for horses that had never beaten three minutes; purse $1,000; first horse $500, second $250, third $150, and fourth $100. There were twenty-eight entries, and fifteen started. In the pools during the first heat the field brought first choice, Susie Clay or Volunteer Bell second, and George H. Mitchell third. John Murphy's entry, Joe Clark, won in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

John Murphy's br. g. Joe Clark	1	1	1
J. H. Brown's br. m. Agnes	5	2	3
W. B. Smith's b. s. Jack Sheppard	2	3	6
W. G. McDonald's b. g. G. H. Mitchell	6	4	2

Time—2:37¼, 2:38, 2:38¼.

The second race was for horses that had never beaten 2:34; purse $1,200; first horse $600, second $300, third $200, and fourth $100. This race was the event of the day. The first heat was won by Lady Emma. At the beginning of the second heat Berkshire Boy (formerly Young Dexter) upset his sulky and fell, but was found to be only slightly injured, and started in the heat. In the first quarter of the second heat, the sulkies of Constance and Lady Emma came into collision, and Mystic won the heat. Lady Emma won the third and fourth heats, coming home at an easy jog pace.

SUMMARY.

Jack Feek's ch. m. Lady Emma	1	3	1	1
J. H. Phillips' b. g. Mystic	5	1	5	2
John Splan's br. m. Constance	2	2	3	5
G. Carpenter's gr. g. Marshal	3	4	2	3

Time—2:36½, 2:37, 2:38, 2:38.

The judges were Samuel Emerson, George Oakley, and Clark White.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Three fires on Monday night in Province-court, Chardon, and Edinboro streets, Boston, destroyed property to the amount of $6,000.

The Providence and Worcester Railroad Bridge, across the Blackstone River, just above Woonsocket, R.I., was discovered to be on fire at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. An alarm was sounded, and the fire extinguished in time to save the structure. The trains were not delayed.

Thomas W. Heyde's iron foundry in Bath, Me., was totally destroyed by fire on Monday night, together with a large lot of patterns. The loss is $16,000, and nearly covered by insurance.

The building occupied by Barlow, Page & Co., dealers in paints, oils, &c., Toledo, Ohio, was destroyed by fire yesterday, with most of its contents. The loss is estimated at from $35,000 to $40,000, on which there is an insurance of $30,000.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THE CONDITION OF THE STREETS—WARD'S AND RANDALL'S ISLANDS—STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Prof Chandler presiding. The attorney reports thirty-eight cases of non-compliance with the orders of the board, and he was directed to enter suits in each case.

Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, presented a comparative statement of contagious diseases for the past two weeks, as follows:

Week ending July 12—Typhus fever, 3; typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 52; measles, 53; diphtheria, 27; small-pox, 1.

Week ending July 19—Typhus fever, 4; typhoid fever, 3; scarlet fever, 48; measles, 12; diphtheria, 29; small-pox, 1.

Increase—Typhus fever, 1; diphtheria, 2.

Decrease—Typhoid fever, 3; scarlet fever, 4; measles, 41.

THE CONDITION OF THE STREETS.

Sanitary Superintendent Day presented the following report on the condition of the streets:

I submit the following report, compiled from the reports of the inspectors of this bureau, upon the condition of the streets and avenues of this City:

Inspector Judson (First, Third, and Fifth Wards) complains that all his streets contain old street dirt, which could be removed if more pains were taken, and instances West-street, from Canal-street to Battery-place.

Assistant Inspector Lockwood (Second and Fourth Wards) reports his district generally clean, excepting Dover-street, between Pearl and Water streets, and Gold-street, between Fulton and Ann streets. Slops and garbage may be always found in front of the following tenement houses: Nos. 9, 24, 66, and 63 James-street; Nos. 2 and 4 James-slip, No. 90 Cherry-street, No. 90 New-Chambers-street, and Nos. 93 and 95 Oliver-street. He recommends these premises to be especially watched by the police.

Assistant Inspector Emerson, (Seventh Ward,) complains of the condition of the pavement of Corlears-street, between Cherry and Water streets.

Assistant Inspector Hughes, (Eighth Ward,) on Saturday could not designate a street in his district which presented the appearance of having been recently cleaned.

Inspector Morris, (Ninth and Fifteenth Wards,) reports his streets as having been excellent during the week.

Inspector Bryant, (Tenth and Thirteenth Wards,) reports great improvements since his last report, but complains of Mangin, Goerck, and Rivington streets, between Ridge and Attorney streets, which contain much filth and garbage.

Inspector Munde (Eleventh Ward) reports some improvement in the condition of his district during the week, with the following exceptions: East Ninth-street, between Avenues C and D, whose filthy condition has been repeatedly reported; East Eighth-street, between Avenues B and C, and East Twelfth-street, between Avenue C and Dry Dock-street.

Assistant Inspector Atwater (Seventeenth Ward) reports his streets well cleaned, excepting Eleventh and Twelfth streets, between Avenues A and D, whose pavements were strewn with garbage.

Assistant Inspector Hamilton (Sixteenth Ward) reports his streets in a most cleanly condition.

Inspector Russell (Eighteenth Ward) finds his streets in a somewhat better condition than the week previous, but by no means cleanly. The following streets were very dirty, viz.: Avenue A between Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets; Fifteenth-street east of First-avenue; Eighteenth-street between First-avenue and Avenue A. The row of tenement houses from No. 510 to No. 518 East Eighteenth-street was again noticeable from the ashes and garbage in front of each door.

Assistant Inspector Walker (Twentieth Ward) reports his streets unusually clean, although many of them are in bad repair.

Inspector Roberts (Twenty-first Ward) finds the following streets in a bad sanitary condition, due to bad paving, viz.: First-avenue, between East Twenty-sixth and East Thirty-fifth-street; East Thirty-third-street, from Second-avenue to East River; Second-avenue, from East Twenty-sixth-street to East Fortieth-street; East Thirty-sixth-street, from Lexington-avenue to East River.

Assistant Inspector Strong (upper part of Twenty-second Ward) reports his paved streets unexceptionably clean. The unpaved streets have not improved since last week. He calls attention to the north-west corner of Sixty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, filthy with street dirt and stable manure, and Sixty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; Sixty-fifth-street, 200 feet West of Tenth-avenue, filthy with ashes and garbage.

Inspector Post (lower part of Nineteenth Ward) finds his district well cleaned, excepting the unpaved blocks, especially those in East Forty-third, Forty-fourth and Fifty-seventh streets, Fifty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, Fifty-third-street, between First-avenue and East River, First-avenue, between Forty-third and Forty-eighth streets, and between Fifty-first and Fifty-fourth streets.

Inspector Viele (upper part of Nineteenth Ward) reports his paved streets as properly cleaned, and that repairs of pavements are in progress.

Assistant Inspector Fowler (upper part of Twelfth Ward) reports his streets all clean, except a bad pavement on the north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue.

Since the 19th inst. I have personally inspected a large part of the City, and, on the whole, there is improvement since the last report.

The report was referred to the Board of Police.

WARD'S AND RANDALL'S ISLANDS.

The following report was presented on the low and partially submerged grounds on Ward's and Randall's Islands:

I visited Ward's and Randall's Islands on the 17th and 19th instants, in company with Sanitary Inspector Viele, and beg to make the following report:

Ward's Island, at its north-east side, presents about five acres of low land, of which a single acre is subject to tidal overflow. The other four consist of salt meadow, at present perfectly dry, covered with grass. On the south side are some four acres of low ground, not submerged, of which two are swampy, boggy, contain springs of water, and are covered with a profuse and rank vegetation. As to the sanitary effect of this ground, it is, doubtless, partly responsible for the malarial disease existing on the island, and the work of filling in with fresh, dry earth and grading should be pushed to completion. The miasmatic disease is chiefly imported, and yields readily to treatment. That which is of local origin—and this is fast decreasing—is attributable also to two other sources—first, to the upturning of the "Old Potters Field" and other ground for the extensive buildings recently erected, and, second, to the proximity of the opposite "Harlem marshes." A very considerable part of the shore has already a sea-wall, and the work is constantly going forward.

Randall's Island, at its northern and north-eastern boundaries, presents about twenty acres of salt meadow, and at its middle, north-east of the House of Refuge, are eight acres more. These are all of uniform grade, sloping gradually to the water's edge, with no depressions or ponds, in which the tidal overflow might stagnate. On this island I can get no history of malaria, and I do not believe that these tidal grounds, submerged twice a day by swiftly moving salt water, are detrimental to health.

The sewerage of both islands is good, and with the completion of the sewer and subsoil drain, now in process of construction on Ward's Island, I see nothing further to recommend.

WALTER DE F. DAY, M. D.,
Sanitary Superintendent.

STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

The following communication was received from Dr. Elisha Harris, of the Bureau of Vital Statistics:

In the week ending on Saturday, the 19th inst., there were 895 deaths reported in this City, and in the previous week the actual number of deaths was ascertained to be 667. The increase of mortality was large and significant. The records herewith submitted show that of this increase there were 137 more deaths than in the previous week attributed to diarrheal diseases, and that the residue of that increase was charged mostly to the various constitutional and local maladies that have their greatest fatality when any general cause of vital depression occurs. No epidemic or unusual diseases were concerned in this increase of mortality; the weather seemed as favorable to health as in previous years, and it is chiefly because there was so great an increase in diarrheal maladies, and that mostly in the overcrowded quarters of the City where uncleanliness and faulty food do much harm. The following table shows how the records of certain causes of deaths compare for the past eight years:

Weeks Ending	Years	Zymotic Diseases	Diarrheal Diseases at all Ages	Diarrheal Diseases, Children Under Five Years of Age	Direct Effect of Solar Heat	Total Deaths from all Causes	Mean Temperature for the Week	Average Humidity for Week. Saturation 100°
July 21	1866	545	442	367	246	1,362	81.05	65.40
July 20	1867	263	196	172	—	582	68.00	61.00
July 18	1868	489	416	396	155	1,142	88.00	60.00
July 17	1869	373	284	262	1	726	76.27	62.33
July 16	1870	386	327	301	1	757	70.60	56.53
July 22	1871	319	253	235	1	640	70.32	57.90
July 20	1872	530	423	400	11	894	72.35	81.18
July 19	1873	514	405	282	3	895	72.80	66.00

The extreme readiness with which crude foods, a foul atmosphere, fatigue, and irregularities in diet now induce bowel complaints requires that all classes should adopt special precautions in cleansing, personal care, and food. And there are numerous great sources of defilement of crowded streets and of the City atmosphere which will need to be promptly suppressed for the saving of life. The disease that is decimating towns in some of the South-western States has not yet gained a foothold east of the Alleghanies; and in order to become thoroughly defended against it there will need to be cleansing so effectual and universal in this City that the mortality by diarrheal maladies shall vastly decrease. The death-rate in this City was equal to 46.54 per 1,000 inhabitants yearly. The rate in London the first week in July was 19 per 1,000, and in twenty-one British cities was 21 per 1,000. In Berlin, the last week in June, the rate was 47 per 1,000; in Vienna, 26, and in Rome, 33 per 1,000. In the three cities last-mentioned the atmospheric condition most nearly corresponded with those in New-York the past three weeks.

ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., Registrar.

THE ALGONQUIN NUISANCE.

A complaint of Dr. E. H. Janes, Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, in regard to the steamer Algonquin, lying at the foot of West Fortieth-street, was read. The business conducted is that of manufacturing fertilizing material from the refuse of slaughter-houses, and gives rise to the offensive odors of putrid animal matter. It is conducted on board a boat known as the Algonquin, lying at the south side of the dock, foot of West Fortieth-street, and owned by a stock company, of which Lucius A. Chase, of No. 945 Broadway, is President.

On this complaint the board ordered that "the business of manufacturing, or otherwise preparing fertilizing material, or receiving, keeping, or storing blood, scraps, or animal matter, be at once discontinued, and the boat upon which such business has heretofore been conducted be removed beyond the City limits."

Dr. Day reported that the police had intercepted and seized two trucks loaded with blood intended for manufacture on board the Algonquin.

Sanitary Superintendent Day reported to the board that the boat of the New-York Rendering Company had left the dock foot of West Thirty-eighth-street, in compliance with the orders of the board. He also reported that the dumping of dirt and garbage at East One Hundred and Fourth and One Hundred and Sixth streets has ceased.

Sanitary Inspector Post reported a number of the slaughter-houses on the east side of the City in a filthy condition. Dr. Post also suggested that instead of the offal being carted through the thickly-populated streets to the offal boat at the foot of West Thirty-eighth-street, as it is now done, that an offal boat should be moored at the foot of East Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, or Forty-seventh streets, and the offal and animal matter conveyed by water to the offal dock. These suggestions were referred to the Sanitary Committee for consideration and report.

Applications for permits to render fresh lard at Nos. 384 and 386 Eighth-avenue; to purchase and store in transit hides and fat at No. 529 Tenth-avenue; to keep eleven cows at Avenue A and Sixtieth-street; to occupy basement at No. 86 Vandam-street, and to render fresh lard at No. 451 Ninth-avenue, were granted. Applications for permits to keep four cows at No. 308 West Thirty-eighth-street, to melt fresh lard at Nos. 635 to 641 West Thirty-eighth-street, to render fresh lard at Nos. 20 and 21 Centre Market, and to boil tongue, pigs-feet, and tripe, at No. 651 Eleventh-avenue, were denied.

Complaints in relation to the bad condition of the pavements in the following streets were received and referred to the Department of Public Works: James-street, between Batavia and Oak streets; in front of No. 23 Corlears-street; in front of Nos. 15 and 17 First-street; corner of Lexington-avenue and Seventy-eighth-street; Front-street, between Roosevelt and Dover streets; Roosevelt-street, between Madison and Chatham streets; Forty-second-street between Lexington and Third avenues; corner of Forty-fifth-street and Second-avenue; Forty-fourth-street and First-avenue; Forty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues; in front of No. 163 Christie-street; in front of No. 19 Rivington-street; corner of Ridge and Delancey streets; in front of No. 418 First-avenue; in front of No. 140 West Nineteenth-street, and in Orchard-street, between Broome and Delancey streets.

SPECIAL INSPECTORS TO BE APPOINTED.

The following resolution was presented by Prof. Chandler, and adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the present vigorous efforts of the board to remove special nuisances which cluster about the neighborhood of the North River, between Thirty-eighth and Forty-second streets, this board appoint six special inspectors, to serve during the pleasure of the board, at the rate of $100 per month each.

The board went into secret session, and adjourned to meet on Friday next, at 2 P. M.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS—THE LAW PROHIBITING APPROPRIATIONS FOR SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon in the hall, corner of Grand and Elm streets, Wm. H. Neilson, President, in the chair. There were present, Commissioners Hoe, Halsted, Wetmore, Dowd, Man, Lewis, Farr, Vermilye, Beardslee, Patterson, Jenkins, West, Trand, and Townsend. Two communications from the Controller, asking that a record of the expenses and salaries of the board be kept and reports thereon submitted, were referred to the proper committee. A report from the Committee on Normal Colleges, stating that the lease of the building at present occupied on Fourth-street and Broadway would expire on the 1st August, and requesting an appropriation of $600 to put the building in the same condition in which it was when rented, was referred to the Finance Committee, who at once reported favorably, and the appropriation was granted. The School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward reported that, in accordance with the resolutions of the board, they had transferred Mrs. L. M. Galligan, Principal of Primary Department in Grammar School No. 27, to Primary School No. 33, and Miss E. A. Martin, Principal of No. 33, to No. 27. Also, that they had transferred Miss Isabella Bryan, Vice Principal of Primary Department of Grammar School No. 27, to No. 53, and Miss Lucy A. Scanlan, Vice Principal of No. 53, as Vice Principal of No. 27, the transfers to take effect on the 1st September. The action of the trustees was confirmed. A resolution of the trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, asking that No. 921 Third-avenue be designated as a primary school, was adopted. The report of the Finance Committee, designating the amounts necessary for the repairs, furniture, &c., of the schools in the different wards in the City, was adopted and the appropriations ordered.

The Committee on Furniture reported that they had been asked to donate a portion of the old furniture of the Normal College to the New-York Juvenile Asylum, and submitted a resolution to that effect. There were some objections made, and, after a short debate, section 10 of the supplementary charter prohibiting the board from making any appropriations to sectarian schools was read. It is as follows:

"No money belonging to the City or County of New-York, raised by taxation upon the property of the citizens thereof, shall be appropriated in aid of any religious or denominational school; neither shall any property, real or personal, belonging to said City, or said City and County, be disposed of to any such school, except upon the sale thereof at public auction, after the same has been duly advertised, at which sale such school shall be the highest bidder, and upon payment of the sum so bid into the City Treasury; neither shall any property belonging to the City, or City and County, be leased to any school under the control of any religious or denominational institution, except upon such terms as City property may be leased to private parties, after the same has been duly advertised."

It was moved that the resolution be laid over. One of the Commissioners pressed its immediate consideration. Mr. Farr read a list of corporate and asylum schools of various denominations, who are, by law, entitled to participate in the School Fund, the school of the New-York Juvenile Asylum being one, and said he thought that the resolution should have a more careful consideration, so that the Commissioners might be thoroughly acquainted with the question involved before voting. The resolution was then laid over.

A resolution requesting the appropriation of portion of the old furniture of the college to Grammar School No. 18, was adopted. The recommendation of the Committee on Sites asking for the appropriation of $8,500 for purchasing a site in Clark-street for Grammar School No. 8, was confirmed. A resolution recommending the closing of Primary School No. 6, and the transfer of the pupils and teachers to No. 8, was adopted, the transfer to be effected on the 1st of September. The committee to whom was referred the matter of transferring the grammar pupils of No. 8 to No. 38, reported adversely, and were discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The report recommending the appointment of George H. Moore as Principal of Grammar School No. 8, from 1st of September, was confirmed. An affidavit of Wesley B. Church, one of the trustees of the Fifth Ward, referring to the removal of the janitor of school building No. 44, was referred to the Committee on By-laws.

THE NEW ROUTES TO WASHINGTON.

It is announced that on and after Thursday next the route of the so-called "Pennsylvania Air Line" will be changed, and the through trains will run over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Road, connecting there with the Baltimore and Potomac Tunnel and Railroad, thus making the shortest and most closely-connected route between this City and Washington. By this arrangement the Baltimore and Ohio Road is obliged to seek an independent route of its own between this and the capital. Accordingly its manager has joined hands with Jay Gould for a line between this City and Baltimore independent of existing lines. By this combination it is proposed to take passengers from this City to Sandy Hook by steamer, thence across New-Jersey by rail to Bay Side, on the Delaware Bay, at which point another steamer will connect with Bombay Hook, on the Delaware side of the bay. There the railroad will again be brought into requisition for transportation across the peninsula of Delaware and Eastern Shore to Rock Hall, in Kent County, Maryland, and from thence steamers will land passengers at Baltimore to go south over the Baltimore and Ohio Road. It is understood that Mr. Jay Gould is to supply the connections to Rock Hall, and the managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Road the ferriage from thence to Baltimore. These arrangements are to be perfected by the 1st of September.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

About one year since, at the suit of a creditor living on the line of the road, the Williamston and Tarboro Railroad Company, of North Carolina, was put in bankruptcy. The road, as its name indicates, runs from Williamston to Tarboro, in North Carolina, and furnishes the main means for the transportation of cotton to the coast along the line of the Roanoke River, and by way of Norfolk and the Dismal Swamp to Albemarle Sound. An order was obtained from the Bankrupt Court directing a sale of the road free of its bonded debt and all other liens and incumbrances. The principal bondholders, as they resided in this City, and the sale being advertised in the North Carolina papers, had no formal notice of the sale. Hearing of it indirectly, however, a number of them, together with the two trustees of the road, through their counsel, Messrs. Sullivan, Kobbe, and Fowler, of this City, made application to Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court at Baltimore, to stay the proceedings and the sale, which was to take place on the 8th inst., and for a general review and modification of the order of sale, in order that they could come before the court, represent their case, and be heard in the matter, and thus protect their interests, as well as the interests of the trustees. Judge Bond granted the order, making it returnable on the 21st inst., and pursuant thereto the matter came before him for argument at Baltimore yesterday. The case was argued by Mr. Kobbe on behalf of the stockholders and trustees, some of the former being represented by Mr. Butler N. Harrison; Mr. Moore, the assignee, appeared in person in his own behalf. After consideration of the facts presented, and ascertaining the interests of the various parties to the proceeding, Judge Bond modified the order so as to allow the bondholders to purchase the road under the order of sale, and pay for it in the bonds held by them, which provision was not contained in the original order. He also directed that the road be sold as an entirety, and not in several lots or parcels, thus preventing the iron and cross-ties from being removed from the road-bed. The sale under these conditions was ordered to take place four weeks from the 21st inst.

CHOLERA.

AN IMPORTANT REPORT FROM DR. JOHN C. PETERS TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the following preliminary report on the cholera of the West and South was presented by Dr. John C. Peters:

In advance of a more full report, I can state that to my personal knowledge cholera was conveyed from New-Orleans and Memphis by steam-boats to Louisville and Cincinnati. The Health Officer of Evansville also reports that the first three or more cases were landed there from steam-boats from below. The same has happened at St. Louis. I also have very positive information that cases were brought by railroad to Nashville and died there. In Gallatin, Woodburn, and Bowling Green, the first cases, sometimes three in number, were imported ones. But the momentous fact stands out very strongly that, however the disease may have been brought to, or have originated in, Murfreesboro, Nashville, and Bowling Green, and many other places, the pestilence quickly and almost exclusively localized itself in the filthiest parts of these towns, while the cleanest portions almost entirely escaped.

In Murfreesboro no direct importation of the disease is yet acknowledged, but it is well known that among the earliest cases in the neighborhood was that of a negro who arrived from Nashville and died in a house near the town; the woman who nursed him, washed his clothes, died, and two others in the same house. In Murfreesboro the physicians generally admitted that the disease was true Asiatic cholera, like that of 1866, but were also fully impressed with the Southern theory, viz.: That a long severe Winter, changing suddenly to a very warm Summer, had produced such a rapid growth of vegetation that all the grasses and vegetables were very watery and unwholesome; the filth accumulated during the Winter was suddenly exposed to a very hot sun, and bred a peculiar indigenous malaria; that the drinking water became affected, especially in the lower portions of the town, which received sewage and drainage from above; that the disease crept along the creek and water courses, wherever drainage mists and malaria most prevailed, and affected principally, or almost exclusively, the black and low-class white, who lived in such places. These localizing influences were so great and manifest that importation was not thought of or looked for, especially as almost all the better and higher parts of Murfreesboro and the more cleanly and comfortable inhabitants almost entirely escaped.

Still, the Murfreesboro physicians regarded the disease a true Asiatic cholera, merely precipitated and modified by malarious and bad dietetic influences. They used cleanliness and disinfection of persons and clothes vigorously, forbade the nightly assemblages of negroes, and stamped the disease out quickly. At Nashville the localizing causes of cholera were so extended and apparent that no importation of the disease was looked for or generally believed in. Nor are the Nashville physicians much to blame for fastening their attention almost exclusively upon these secondary and localizing causes of the disease. They are so patent in Nashville that they force themselves upon every one's attention. Comparatively few deaths occurred in the highest, cleanest, best-ventilated, best-drained, and best-paved portions of the city. The best residence and business portion of Nashville during the whole of the terrible epidemic which raged on its outskirts was almost perfectly safe to live in. The cholera was almost exclusively confined to the outer limits and low portions of the city, and carried off hundreds of those living near the small streams or so-called branches, licks, and runs of water, especially the Lick Branch on one side and Wilson's Spring Branch upon the other, "along which," says Dr. Jones, "there has been a rapid and progressive crowding of houses, or rather huts and shanties, either clustered together in narrow streets and alleys, or more frequently huddled together without system, and crowded with a careless and filthy population, wholly deficient in ventilation, without any facilities for the enforcement of hygienic regulations, forming a most favorable field for the lodgment and spread of disease like cholera, and rendering it difficult, if not wholly impossible, to devise any efficient measures for the arrest of communicable diseases in them." In these places the cholera prevailed both in 1866 and this year. In 1866 the disease came from the East and North, and in fact was brought down from Cincinnati. This year it came up from the South-west, and Nashville has doubtless sent cases up to Cincinnati as she has to many other places.

Dr. Jones feared in 1866 that cholera might appear and prevail among the blacks and ill-fed and poorly-cared-for whites in the suburbs of the City for days before its presence could even be suspected. But it did not. On the 9th of August, 1866, he noticed the arrival of a negro woman from Cincinnati, where cholera was raging, who was suffering from the disease. In 1873 cholera really appeared, and prevailed some time before its presence was discovered. On June 2 the City Physician published a card, as there was "quite an excited condition of the public mind upon the subject of cholera, because within the past few days some deaths had occurred so suddenly that some physicians, and many good citizens, feared the existence of epidemic or Asiatic cholera." That they were produced by cholera morbus, or sporadic cholera, he asserts, there is not a doubt. The list of deaths was not published till June 9, on which day they amounted to twenty-one. The disease had been progressing among this vast and careless population, unheeded and uncontrolled, for ten or fourteen days, when on June 7 the deaths amounted to twenty-one per day, and notwithstanding the assurances of the City authorities that it was only mild American, or African cholera, an enormous panic and stampede of the citizens took place, some of them carrying the disease to various parts of the country.

At Edgefield, just across the Cumberland River, and scarcely half a mile distant from Nashville, there were only fifteen or twenty deaths. It lies on a low sandy plain, is supplied with good cistern water, and has broad, well-ventilated streets. Its immunity was so remarkable that a public thanksgiving was held "for being only partially visited by the epidemic." Similar cases are very common; in 1849 it did not spread from St. Louis to Altoona for more than a month.

At Gallatin, Woodburn, and Bowling Green the first cases were all imported; some of the Nashville fugitives died in the hotels, followed by more deaths among the inmates and another general scattering to more distant places with the same general result. At Bowling Green almost the same condition of things prevailed as in Murfreesboro and Nashville, viz.: The higher, cleaner and better parts of the town remained free from disease, while the course of a filthy stream and the low, marshy land below, which were defiled with sewage from above, were ravaged by it. Louisville, a very clean city, built on sandy, gravelly soil, with broad, well-paved streets, widely-separated houses, clean courts, alleys, yards and stables, has again for the fifth time escaped cholera. It has had little or none in 1832 and 1833, 1848 and 1849, 1854, 1866, or 1873. The disease has been repeatedly landed there from steam-boats and railroads, to my own knowledge, but has never taken root, although it lies in the direct line of travel, both by river and rail, between Nashville and Cincinnati, and Mobile always enjoys nearly the same immunity. Cincinnati is not as clean as Louisville, nor as foul as Nashville, and cholera has pursued an intermediate course. It was first imported as far back as May 22, by a steam-boat from New-Orleans, and the first cases occurred on a contagious boat. At least 170 passengers and crew were landed from this boat. I visited another infected vessel from Memphis, with about sixty passengers and crew, which had previously landed dead and dying at Louisville, and still had infected clothes on board. The disease has pursued a slow but relentless course in Cincinnati, creeping from person to person and from house to house with unmistakable marks of communication among relations, friends, &c., of the sick. As the drinking water is good, no general outbreak of the disease has occurred and it has always been perfectly safe to visit. I live in the best part of the business and residence quarter. The Cincinnati authorities preferred to give me a list of deaths from June 16 only, and, of course, it was impossible to trace the history of the cases which occurred from May 22 to June 16, but, from the latter date, I believe that the majority of cases were recorded at the health office, with name, age, date, residence, and duration of attack. Of these, 1 died in one hour, 1 in two, 1 in four, 1 in five, 10 in six, 1 in seven, 7 in eight, 6 in nine, 6 in ten, 1 in eleven, 25 in twelve, 2 in thirteen, 5 in fourteen, 2 in fifteen, 8 in sixteen, 11 in eighteen, 6 in twenty, 2 in twenty-two, 20 in twenty-six, 12 in twenty-eight, 1 in thirty, 9 in thirty-six, 13 in forty-eight, viz.: 116 cases in less than twenty-four hours, and 25 cases in between twenty-four hours and forty-eight hours. The disease has been scattered over the whole city, but Cincinnati is a standing menace and danger to the rest of the country, more dangerous perhaps to other cities and towns than it is to itself and its own residents and visitors. The type of cholera which I have seen at the West is of the most virulent and malignant type of Asiatic cholera, marked by suddenness of attack, rapidity of fatal result, by rice-water discharges, cramps, blueness, coldness of the surface, nose and breath, pulselessness, absence of elasticity of the skin, sunken eyes, pinched features, suppression of urine, &c. In short scarcely any disease more virulent and malignant can be conceived of. It has, perhaps, advanced north more slowly because the emigration from New-Orleans upward is far less than it used to be. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. PETERS, M. D.

CARL VOGT.

As Carl Vogt, the alleged Belgian murderer, is to be released in a day or two from the custody of United States Marshal Fiske, an order of arrest against him has been issued in the Superior Court and placed in the hands of Judson Jarvis, the object being to recover the stolen property which was the incentive to the murder and which Vogt brought with him to this country.

THE MODOC TRIALS.

SCENES IN THE COURT-ROOM.

EVIDENCE OF MR. MEACHAM—CAPT. JACK'S DEFENSE—THE LOST RIVER MURDERERS.

From our Own Correspondent.

FORT KLAMATH, Oregon,
Wednesday, July 9, 1873.

The Modoc trials were finished to-day, and have proved to be a very brief affair compared to the expectations generally had in advance. The court met for active business on Saturday, July 5, with Gen. Elliott as President and Major Curtis as Judge Advocate. Dr. Belden, of San Francisco, was present as a short-hand reporter, and the trial proceeded with great celerity.

The prisoners were on trial for the murder of Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, and the attempted assassination of A. B. Meacham, who was horribly wounded, and Leroy S. Dyar, who escaped, as their evidence will show. They were all in chains, and came in slowly, marshaled by the guard, with their irons clanking and their features lighted up with an uneasy expression of excited interest. The court-room improvised for the occasion was a barrack mess-room, not by any means a dignified apartment for the temple of justice, but a rather common one well whitewashed, but finished up within with rough boards. In the centre were the members of the court sitting around a long table, on which, instead of law books, were laid the swords of the officers. The members of the court, besides those named, were Capts. Mendenhall, Pollock, Hasbrouck, and Lieut. Kingsbury. On the left sat the prisoners on a long bench—Jack, Sconches John, Boston, Black Jim, and two inferior wretches named Broncho and Slollux, who came up with the guns and took a part. It must be borne in mind that every one of the four renegade Modocs—Hooker Jim, Bogus Charley, Steam-boat Frank, and Shack Nasty—were also at the massacre, but they have earned exemption by their treason to Capt. Jack, and faithful service in insuring his capture.

Back of the Judge Advocate sat Frank Riddle and Tobe, his wife, the interpreters. Tobe was neatly dressed, and comprehended well the questions and answers. She is the own cousin of Capt. Jack, and she owes it to his interference that she has several times escaped harm from the tribe.

At either end of the room soldiers sat with guns and bayonets in hand guarding the prisoners; spectators were also at either end, and occasionally during the trial there came ladies in as lookers-on. The court meant business, and Major Curtis, the Judge Advocate, proved to be efficient in that position.

Frank Riddle and Mr. Dyar were the first witnesses examined.

Mr. Meacham arrived the next day, (Sunday,) and took the stand on Monday, and gave in his statement a full and complete summary of the events just preceding and at the massacre. Also the expressions uttered by Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas before going, and the friendly speeches they made at the time of the actual meeting with the Modocs when they were assassinated. This makes a mass of matter of so much value that I give it in full, so far as it would possess any interest for the public.

EVIDENCE OF MR. MEACHAM.

After giving an account of the earlier negotiations with the savages, Mr. Meacham told the story of the massacre as follows:

When we arrived at the council tent Boston and Bogus had already arrived, making seven Indians who were visible. They were all smoking except Dr. Thomas, who never smoked. They were smoking cigars which Gen. Canby had carried out.

There had been a little fire built fifteen or twenty feet off the council tent, and on the side directly opposite from our camp—a sage-brush fire. Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas were standing nearer to the tent than the Indians were, around the little fire which had nearly burned out. There were stones in a natural circle, or they had been placed there around the fire, making a kind of half circle. Before dismounting from my horse I had taken my overcoat off, laying it on the horn of the saddle in front of me. When I dismounted I hung it on the horn of the saddle and dropped the rope of my horse on the ground, not tying him—reining him up with the bridle rein over the coat.

Mr. Dyar rode on the east side of the fire before dismounting—also Mrs. Riddle. When we got ready to talk we sat down around the fire, Gen. Canby facing Schonches John—these two being nearest the tent. Capt. Jack sat next to Schonches John, and there were other Indians next to Capt. Jack, but I cannot now say who.

I can only define positively the positions of Schonchin John and Capt. Jack; that I sat next to Gen. Canby, on his left; that Dr. Thomas sat on the ground—not on a stone—a little behind, and to my left. Mrs. Riddle sat or reclined on the ground near to Dr. Thomas, a little in front of him. Mr. Riddle was, a portion of the time, between Dr. Thomas and Mrs. Riddle; but after we had been talking a few minutes some of the Indians saw a man approaching from the camp, and at my request Mr. Dyar mounted his horse and rode out to the man and sent him back. On Mr. Dyar's return to the council he dismounted from his horse on the side of the fire occupied by the Indians, to the right of Gen. Canby, and a little behind my horse. We had been talking perhaps fifteen minutes when Hooker Jim went to my horse, calling him by name, and tied the rope either to a rock or a little sage-brush grub, went to the saddle, took off my overcoat, buttoned it up from bottom to top, and said that he was Meacham, or that he would be Meacham. He turned to Bogus Charley and asked if he didn't look like old man Meacham. He said he was or would be, but I cannot say which way he said it; one way or the other, that he was or would be Meacham. I am not very positive whether he said, "I am Meacham now" or "I will be Meacham," but one or the other. I know that he asked Bogus Charley if he looked like "Old Meacham," (as I think the Modocs called me.) He said it in English. That act was, in my judgment, a declaratory one, and sufficient evidence of what was coming. I sought to get a glance at Gen. Canby's face, and I am very confident, although no words were passed, that Gen. Canby understood the act, or knew what it meant. I think we talked fifteen or twenty minutes after that before any other demonstrations were made of a hostile nature. Dr. Thomas had made a very religious and conciliatory speech to the Indians, Gen. Canby a very friendly one, and Jack had finished talking. Said he had talked all he wanted to. Schonches John was making a speech, which Riddle was interpreting. After Schonches John had finished his speech, or made a statement or declaration, and while Riddle was interpreting it, off on our left, and pretty near in range with the way we were sitting, two men that I did not recognize jumped up from ambush with one or more guns under each arm.

Question—Mr. Meacham, can you not tell the commission what Gen. Canby said to the Indians? Answer—Yes; I have a pretty good recollection of it. The substance I know exactly. After the demonstration of Hooker Jim—the taking of the coat—fully appreciating the peril we were in, I asked Gen. Canby if he had any remarks to make—partly for an opportunity to look him in the face, and partly to see whether he could say something to avert the peril. Gen. Canby rose to his feet to talk, and said in substance: When he was a very young officer in the army, he was detailed to remove two different tribes of Indians—one from Florida, and one from some other part of the South-east, to west of the Mississippi River. That at first they had not liked him very well—but after they got acquainted with him, they liked him so well that they elected him a chief among them. He then gave the name that each tribe had given him—one designating him a tall man or chief, the other the "Indians' friend," giving the Indian words; that years after they were located in their new home, he visited these people and found them prosperous and happy; that they came a long way to shake hands with him as a friend and brother; that he had no idea but that the Modocs would sometime recognize him as a friend when they were located in a home; that his life, or a greater portion of it, had been spent in the United States Army in the Indian service; that he had never deceived them; had always dealt fairly with them; that he came here by request of the President of the United States; that the President had ordered the troops here, and that they could only be removed by the President's order; that they were only here for the purpose of seeing that the commission did their duty and performed what they agreed to do; that these people (addressing them) should do what they agreed to do, and that the citizens should not interfere; that unless the President ordered it, he, Gen. Canby, could not take the soldiers away. This is about a synopsis of the General's speech. After Gen. Canby had spoken I turned again to Dr. Thomas, who was a little behind me, and the Doctor, in raising forward, came upon his knees and laid his right hand on my left shoulder, bringing him nearly even with me in this position—on his knees with his hand on my shoulder, he was so close to me. He said: "Tobe, tell these people that I think the Great Spirit put it into the heart of the President to send us here. I have known Gen. Canby for ten years, Mr. Dyar for a few years, and Mr. Meacham for eighteen years. I know their hearts and my own heart, and I believe God sees all that we do; that He wishes us all to be at peace; that no more blood should be shed." That is the substance. There were other little things, but they were immaterial. The substance of Jack's speech was that he wanted the soldiers taken away. That was the main point. Schonches John's speech was that he wanted Fairchild's Ranch or Hot Creek. These were the main points. The reply was that the President had sent the soldiers there—that they could not be taken away without his consent. I think I said that myself, and that Gen. Canby repeated it—that they were sent there by the President, and could not be removed without his consent. Schonches John said he was willing to accept of Hot Creek for a home; that he had been informed that he could have that place. He was asked, "Who told you you could have it? Did Fairchild or Dorris?" He replied that they did not. "But from what other source did you learn you could have that place." Then Schonches John said: "Unless the soldiers are taken away, and you give us Hot Creek or Fairchild's Ranch, we don't want to talk any more."

The interpreter had rendered that speech of Schonches John pretty nearly, perhaps not quite finished it, when the two men sprang up. When the men came in sight, we all rose to our feet except Mr. Riddle, who I think threw himself flat on the ground. While Schonches John was talking, Capt. Jack had risen, and turning his back, was walking off a few steps, perhaps behind Mr. Dyar's horse or toward it. He was coming again toward the circle at the time the Indians rose up. He was rather facing it. But when the Indians made their appearance, I asked the question of Capt. Jack: "What does that mean?" He made no reply to me directly. He put his right hand under the left breast pocket and drew his pistol, and sung out some words in Indian which I did not then understand. I became satisfied they were all armed some time before that. I saw the two men who appeared from the rocks, come up right before the first pistol was fired. Capt. Jack and Schonchin John changed places, bringing Capt. Jack in front of Gen. Canby, and Schonchin John in front of me. Capt. Jack drew his pistol and the cap busted, but did not discharge. He aimed it at Gen. Canby, and within less than three feet, pointed toward Gen. Canby's head. There had been no angry words, no act of any kind that would have provoked hostilities, that I know of. On the contrary, we were sedulously careful to avoid it, and I believe we all appreciated the necessity of being careful in conversation and in action. But after the assault of Capt. Jack with the pistol on Gen. Canby, what I remember most distinctly was that Schonchin John drew his pistol from his left side, within not to exceed 3 or 4 feet from me. He discharged it at me, aiming evidently at my head. After drawing the pistol, almost the same time or very nearly, he drew a knife which he held in his left hand. He did not hit me at that time. He subsequently did shoot me. This ball, which struck me in my face, [showing,] was discharged from the pistol in the hands of Schonchin John within 15 or 16 feet of me, after I had taken the cover of a rock. There was more firing, and the firing was very hot, and they were all very active making hostile demonstrations on the Peace Commission party. One man was after Dyar, I know, but I cannot tell who. I saw Dyar running and Riddle running, and I saw some man chasing him, but I cannot designate the man who did it, only they were of the party who were in the council.

Q.—Did you still retain your senses after the ball had struck you in the forehead? A.—A very short time afterward. Very soon I received a shot in my wrist, and a few moments after lost my consciousness, probably from the grazing shot on my temple. I remained unconscious until the skirmish line of rescuers came up. I received a shot in my left hand, my right wrist, my face, the end of my ear, and side of my head, and a knife-cut 4 or 5 inches in length on the side of my head, beside bruises. As soon as Jack fired the party of Indians sprang up and commenced firing, and all drew arms and were engaged in it some way. I did not see Gen. Canby after Capt. Jack had cocked his pistol to shoot the second time. I saw Dr. Thomas after he received the first shot, and my memory is that Boston was shooting at him. Dr. Thomas got on his right hand without falling entirely to the ground. I fell back about thirty or forty steps after the firing began; succeeded in running that distance. I recovered my senses when the skirmish line of Col. Miller's command came up. I suppose it must have been the time it required to march from head-quarters on the double-quick. I came to consciousness when the line came up, hearing the voice of Col. Miller straightening his line; that is the first sound I remember.

During the trial the prisoners took great interest in the proceedings, at least some of them did. Broncho and Slollux were of a stupid order of even Indian nature, and evidently did not comprehend much. One of them drew his knees up to his chin and sat with his hat on and his head down, Capt. Jack sat with intelligent look, and actively watching the course of the trial, Sconches John was intensely interested, but did not seem to understand himself or the occasion to advantage. Jack smoked his pipe occasionally, and would lie over loungingly on the shoulder of Boston, who sat next him. Boston is young looking and wears a very deceitful face and uncertain eye. The remaining prisoner was Black Jim, an intelligent-looking fellow, whose record of rascality, falsehood, treachery, and depravity has long been full.

As the evidence was taken down it was occasionally read over to the interpreter, and by him translated to the prisoners in full, and at the end of each witness' testimony the Modocs were asked if they wished to put any questions, but they always declined.

After the prosecution closed, Jack was asked to say what he wanted, and he desired to call for several persons—Scar-face Charley, Dave, and One-eyed Mose. These all testified as to the charges made against the Klamaths that they had furnished the Modocs ammunition at the battle of Jan. 17 in the lava beds, and promised them not to shoot at them. There were a number of Klamaths in that battle employed as scouts. In the late talk with Allen David, the Klamath head chief, Jack was decidedly discomfited, and he took this time to have his say about the Klamaths, a matter entirely irrelevant to the trial; but the Judge Advocate let the men say their say, probably as a concession to the pride and ignorance of the Modoc chief.

It was expected that Capt. Jack would be on hand with a speech, for when asked to cross-question the witnesses he had said that he had no questions to ask, but wished to talk himself after a time, and was assured by the Court that he could have the opportunity.

On Tuesday his witnesses were on the stand, and Sconches John spoke for a while, but to no purpose. Jack asked as a favor that when he spoke the renegade scouts might be present to hear him, and when the Court met after noon they were all there.

CAPT. JACK'S SPEECH.

Intimating that he would speak of the white men who were his friends, Capt. Jack said:

"Judge Rosborough always told me, 'Be a good man; I know the white man's heart, but not the Indian's heart as well.' He never gave me any but good advice. 'I have known a great many white people; have known that a great many of them had good hearts. I do not know all the Indian chiefs around; I do not know what their hearts are.' Rosborough always told me to be a good man. I considered myself like a white man, and didn't want an Indian heart any longer. I took papers (certificates of character) from good white people, who gave me good advice. I know all the people around me, and they all know I was an honest man. People around Yreka all knew me; knew I acted right and did nothing wrong. You men here don't know what I have been before. I never called any white man mean. When I went to any that knew me and asked for a good paper they gave it, telling people who went through my country that I was a good Indian and never disturbed anybody. No white man can say I told him not to come to my country. I told them to come and gave them a home there. I should like to see the man who would accuse me of doing wrong. I have always been honest with every man. The Klamaths were the only people who said my papers were bad. I have never known any other Indian Chief who has spoken so much in favor of white men as I have. I have always taken their part, and spoken in their favor. I have done as my friends advised me, and have looked after white people who have traveled through my country.

I would like to see the man who came to Lost River last Winter and commenced this trouble, and so got me into this condition I am now. I cannot see why they got mad at me. I always told white people to come and live there, for that the country was their's as much as it was Capt. Jack's.

I have never received anything except what I bought and paid for. I have always lived like a white man. I have lived peaceably on what I could kill with my gun, and catch with my traps. You [to the interpreter] know that I have lived like a man, and never begged, got what I could honestly, with my own hands. I always took your good advice until this war started. I don't know how to talk here. Don't know how white people talk. Shall do the best I can.

I have never asked white people for pay to live in my country. I wanted them to come. I liked to live with the white people—told them to live there and we would all be peaceable. I knew nothing of when this war was to commence. Major Jackson came and commenced on us while I was in bed. When Meacham used to come, he was always friendly, and never talked about shooting. I understood Ivan Applegate that he was coming to have a talk, and not that he was coming to bring soldiers. I was willing to hold councils with any one who talked peace to me. The way I wanted that council to be, I wanted to have Henry Miller there when Applegate met me, and to have him talk for me. Dennis Crawley also told me he wanted to be there to talk with me when Applegate came. I was a good man, he said, and he wanted to have me get my rights.

It scared me when Jackson and his troopers came riding into my village at daylight. It made me get out of bed without even a shirt on. I couldn't imagine what it meant to have soldiers come that time of day. Major Jackson surrounded my camp, and then said for us not to shoot, for he wanted to talk. I told Bogus to go out and talk to them until I got my clothes on. Bogus didn't want to; but he went and told them that I wanted to talk, and not to shoot. Then they all got off their horses. I thought we were to have a talk, and went into another house to meet them. I thought then, Why are they mad at me? What have they found out about me that they have come here to fight me? I went into my tent and sat down, and then the soldiers commenced shooting. There were only a few of my people there. All were not there.

Major Jackson shot my men while they were standing around. I ran away and did not fight any. I did not want to fight. I took my people away who had been shot and wounded. They shot some of my women and some of my men. I didn't know anything about it.

After that I went off to the lava beds and did nothing. I had but very few people, and did not want to fight. Never did want to fight. Thought it was no use with so few. I went to the lava beds, and while on the way to my rock house (cave) a white man came to my camp. I told them how the soldiers had fought me while I was asleep, but that I would not do any harm to him.

After that I stayed in the lava beds and went nowhere at all. I did not want to fight, and did not think about fighting any man. I did not see any white man for a long time, and did not wish to kill anybody. I stayed there quietly in my cave.

After awhile John Fairchild came and asked me if I wanted to fight. I told him, No; that I had quit fighting; that I did not want to fight any man; that I did not wish to fight him or to fight anybody; that I had quit and did not want to fight any more.

The Hot Creek Modocs did not come to the lava beds. They were not in the first fight on Lost River, and they concluded not to fight and to go on the reservation at Klamath Lake. When they got to Whittle's house, on Klamath River, the Linkville people came there to kill them. They came back to their old place. After that the Hot Creeks came to my camp and told me the white people were going to kill them all. The Hot Creeks all ran back and came to me. They were scared, as white men told them that they were going to kill them all. Some of the Hot Creeks were still left at Fairchild's, and they talked of taking them to the reserve by way of Lost River, and they ran off too and came to me. When they all got to my place I told some of them to go back to Fairchild's. The Hot Creeks came from one side to my place and Hooker Jim came around the other side of Tule Lake to the lava beds.

I didn't know of any settlers being killed until Hooker came there with his band and told me about it. I had no idea they would kill the Bostons when they went around that way. When they came, I didn't want them to stay with me. Before that, my people had never killed any Bostons. I did not like it that Hooker and his men had killed them, and I wanted them to go away. I don't know who told them to kill the settlers. I always told them not to kill white people. I told Hooker I had never killed any Bostons, and that he had done it of his own accord, and not by my advice. I thought all the white men in my country liked me, they always treated me so well.

[Turning to Hooker Jim, who was there by his special request as were all the four renegades]—What did you kill them for? I did not want you to kill my friends; you did it on your own responsibility.

After that I thought all the Bostons would be mad at me. It troubled me and made me feel bad. I didn't want any of my people to kill the whites. I never advised them to do it. I told Hooker and his men it was a wicked act, and they ought not to have done it. I knew all the Bostons would be mad at me on account of Hooker's killing so many of their people when he had no business to do it.

I had not fought in the battle on Lost River, and I did not intend to fight anywhere. Fairchild told me what a wrong thing it was that they had killed these people living on Tule Lake, and that if we did not quit fighting, the soldiers would come and kill us all. I told him I did not want to fight, and was willing to quit if the soldiers would quit. I told him I was afraid to come to his house. He did not come for a long while after that. The Hot Creeks, some of them, came with him then. They left him soon after that, and he did not come for a long time. He was afraid to come any more.

For a while I heard nothing from Fairchild. No one came to my place, and I could hear no news. After a great while Fairchild came again with a squaw, and said we had all better make peace, for the white people were all very mad at us.

For awhile there was nothing going on, and then the soldiers came again. They came fighting; fought all one day; they fought a little the first day, and then they fought all the next day. Then they went away again. Before the battle One-eyed Link River John came and told me not to be mad at them, (the Klamaths,) for they would not shoot at us. Some of the Klamath scouts came and had a talk with me then in the lava beds.

After that battle (Jan. 17) for a long time there was no fighting, nor was there any talking going on for a long while. Then Fairchild came again and said he wanted to have me come out and have a good talk. He said he and his people were mad at us for killing those citizens on Tule Lake. I told him I had never killed anybody, and never wanted to kill anybody, and didn't want any more war. I did not know what they were mad at me about, for I was willing for both sides to quit and live in peace again. I told him I did not now want the Lost River country any more, because there had been a war about it and bloodshed there, and that I wanted to go somewhere else; that I would like to go to some place where no blood had been shed as there had been there.

I don't deny that I told Fairchild and everybody else that I wanted to talk good talk and quit fighting. That was what I meant and what I told him.

My people were afraid to leave the caves because they had been told they would all be killed. My women were all afraid to go away from there. While the peace talk was going on a squaw came from Dorris' and Fairchild's, and said the Peace Commissioners wanted to get them out and kill them all; that a man named Nate Beswick had told them so. An old Indian man who was lately killed in a wagon on Tule Lake came over in the night to the lava beds and told the same story again. This old Modoc told me that Nate Beswick told him that that day Meacham, Canby, Dyer, and Thomas were going to get them out and kill them. Then another squaw came and told us the Peace Commissioners had a great lot of wood all piled up high, and intended to burn Jack on that pile of wood; that when they brought him to Dorris'—if ever they got him there—they would surely burn him alive. [That was at the time when tents were made ready for them at Dorris', and wagons sent for them, and they failed to come as agreed.] All the squaws about Dorris' and Fairchild's told the same thing. After hearing all this news I was afraid to go, and that is the reason I did not go and make peace.

(To Riddle, the interpreter)—You and your woman always told me the truth and advised me well, but I didn't take your advice. If I had listened to you instead of those squaws who were lying to me so, I would not be in all the trouble I am in now.

The reason I did not go when the wagons came after me was that squaws came the night before and told me the peace talkers were ready to burn me, and I was afraid to come. I can see now that those squaws and Bob Whittles' woman lied to me. I would have been better off to have listened to you. Bob Whittles' woman came to me and said I was not one of her people, and she didn't wish to talk anything good to me. She always gave me bad counsel. Bob's woman told me that if she did not come back right away we might know the soldiers would be coming the next day to fight me.

I have now told you all about why I did not come in and make peace. I was afraid to come. I don't consider that when you came to talk to me with the newspaper men that I was really the chief then. Your chiefs among the Bostons listen to the people, and the people listen to them and obey them, but my men would not listen. I told them not to fight, but they wanted to fight, and would not listen. I wanted to talk and make peace, and live aright, but my men would not listen. The Modoc men in the rock caves would not listen to what I said. There cannot one of them speak to me, and tell the truth, and say that I ever wanted them to fight. I always told them to keep out of trouble, and to meet in council in a friendly way. When they would not listen to me I told them if they wanted to fight it would have to be done, but not by my counsel.

As I was the chief of the Modocs, the Bostons probably all think I began the fight, and have kept it going. I have told the Modocs the white people would think so, and if they would surely fight they must do it on their own hook. Hooker Jim wanted to fight all of the time. I sat on one side all this while, with my few men who agreed with me, and said nothing. Now I have to bear the blame for what the rest of them have done. Sconches John was on Hooker's side. I was with a few men and had nothing to say, and they were all mad at me. I can't see how the Bostons think I am to blame for the war when it was those others who did the murders.

I talked to my people. I said, I like my wife and children, and I wish to live in peace and be happy with them. They would not stop to listen to me. I had done nothing, had shot nobody, and did not commence the fight. Hooker always wanted to fight the Bostons, and it was he who did the murders. When I talked as I have said, Hooker and his friends told me to hush; that I knew nothing; that I was no better than an old squaw.

I and Hooker had a quarrel. I said I had done nothing wicked or mean to bring on the war; that it was he who had murdered the settlers. I got mad at Hooker, and if I could have seen through the wall of my tent, I would have killed him. I thought I would kill him. I wanted to kill him because he had murdered the settlers on Tule Lake, and had made the war worse.

When the fight commenced, I thought the Bostons were mad, because I wanted to live on Lost River. I had a fuss with an Indian named George, who took the part of Hooker Jim. We quarreled, and he told me I was no better than a squaw; that I had never killed anybody; that he and Hooker were not afraid, and had killed white people and lots of soldiers. He said: "You have never done any fighting, and you are our chief yet; you are not fit to be a chief."

I told him I wasn't ashamed of it; that I did not want to kill anybody. They told me I laid in camp like a chunk, doing nothing, while they went around killing white people and stealing their things. They said they were Indians, and were not afraid to kill men. "What do you want of a gun? You do nothing with it. You don't kill anything, but sit around on the rocks."

I told them I was not ashamed to be called an old squaw; I had advised them to keep peace and kill nobody, and they had done these murders against my will.

Scar-face told me he could go and fight with the Modoc warriors, and that I was no better than an old squaw. I told them to go out and fight on their own account; I neither wanted to go with them or to live with them. Scar-face will tell what he knows. He does not want to keep anything back; neither do I wish to keep back anything."

Jack asked the privilege to add to his remarks the next morning, and the Court indulged him in it. His words were few. He made a brief speech, reiterating some of his words of the day before, and insisting that Hooker Jim urged on the murder of the Peace Commissioners, and went out that day for the especial purpose to kill Meacham. This speech was made part of the records of the court, and ended the open sessions of the commission.

The decision of the court is not made public, but will be forwarded to Gen. Davis for his approval, and be by him forwarded to Washington for review and approval by the President. Gen. Davis is several hundred miles distant in the Indian country, far away from mails and telegraphs, and cannot be reached and heard from in less than two or three weeks. The journey to Washington will occupy the remainder of the Summer, and the final disposition of Capt. Jack and his associates will be a case of *quien sabe* that may as well go undiscussed just at present. When red tape enough has been used up to do it with, some of them may be hung.

The trial of the Lost River murderers being turned over to the Oregon courts, we may expect them to be pretty thoroughly disposed of, and I doubt if they could ever receive justice in any other way save by the good offices of an Oregon jury. Capt. Jack's speech is considered by the court as rather dull and wanting in point, but it struck me that he made a very fair effort. The gentlemen of the court are not experts in Modoc oratory, and were evidently anticipating too much.

Capt. Jack showed far more understanding and intelligence than any other Indian on trial, and it is evident that his power all comes from the possession of more than average intellect and force of mind. As to the verity of his assertions, it must be remembered that he has been "a liar from the beginning," and that he was now endeavoring to make the very best of a very bad case. He rather humbled himself in some respects; abased himself to prevent his being too highly exalted on the gallows.

I am afraid that the purely and exclusively philanthropic people of the East who indulge in Indian worship and have little room for other sympathies, of which there seem to be a few, will find some texts for their peculiar emotions in Jack's speech; but it is to be hoped that they will remember that he is a terrible liar, and that upon a less than flimsy pretext he went out and took a leading part in the tragedy of April 11.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

CLAIMS FOR ENROLLMENT IN THE MILITIA IN THE RECONSTRUCTED STATES, FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE REBELLION, WILL NOT BE PAID.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 21, 1873.

In one of the appropriation bills passed at the last session of Congress an appropriation of a certain sum was made to indemnify the States for the enrollment and maintenance of troops in the defense of the United States during the rebellion. Under this clause in this appropriation bill, a case has come up from Louisiana, which makes claim upon the National Treasury for the enrollment and maintenance of militia in that State under the Reconstruction laws. The acting Second Controller of the Treasury, to whom the case was referred, decides that the original act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make payment to the States for troops used in defense of the Government during the rebellion, cannot be construed to comprehend the services of private individuals, nor even of States for the same purpose, at a period subsequent to the rebellion. The text of the important decision, which follows, fully explains the case. It is understood that a very large amount of claims of a similar character would have been presented had the Treasury decided that this claim was valid. It is expected that these claimants will now apply to Congress:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, July 12, 1873.

In the matter of the claim of G. W. Carter for reimbursement of a warrant of indebtedness of the State of Louisiana, for $7,478 90, on account of enrolling and organizing the militia of the State in aid of the United States.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the application of G. W. Carter for reimbursement, made to the Secretary of the Treasury, and referred to this office for reply. The facts, as stated by Mr. Carter, are that the Governor of Louisiana, by virtue of a law of the State, and in pursuance of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and orders issued by Gen. Canby, commanding the department of Louisiana in 1866-7, pending the reconstruction of the State, caused a regiment of militia to be enrolled, organized and drilled. He commissioned James Edmonston Colonel of the regiment, and authorized him to execute his orders in the premises. The claim arises on account of the salary of Edmonston, and for money expended by him for carrying out the Governor's orders in raising the troops. There being no money in the State Treasury to defray the expenditure, an account for the sum of $14,957 80 was stated, certified to under oath, by the claimant, and approved by the Governor. The Auditor of Public Accounts has certified to the state of facts above mentioned and made requisition upon the Secretary of the Treasury in the separate and equal warrants of the denomination of $7,478 90, being one-half of the gross amount alleged to be due. Payment is claimed under the act of March 3, 1873, and the claimant further states that he has purchased, for a valuable consideration, of Edmonston, certificate and warrant No. 1, and that the same has been duly transferred and assigned to him.

The act of March 3, 1873, (17 Stat. 523,) is simply an appropriation act, and the language of that portion of the statute which, it is maintained, includes the present claim, is as follows: "To indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in enrolling, equipping, and transporting troops for the defense of the United States during the late insurrection," &c.

The act of July 27, 1861, (12 Stat. 276) to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States, is the original act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the Governor of any "State the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by such State for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States." This act, it will be seen, does not recognize the claims of individuals for expenditures of the character described, but only those of States; and they are limited to the period of the late rebellion, and to aid rendered the United States in suppressing it. In the case presented, the expenses were incurred after the close of the rebellion, and not in aiding to suppress it. I am clearly of the opinion that under the laws referred to, neither Mr. Carter, as assignee, nor the State of Louisiana, has any claim against the Treasury. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. B. CURTIS,
Acting Controller.

Hon. Wm. A. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—APPOINTMENT OF VARIOUS COMMITTEES.

The New-Jersey Constitutional Convention resumed its sittings, in the Senate Chamber at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, that being the hour fixed at the meeting on the 8th inst. There were ten members present, the absentees being Attorney General Gilchrist, of Hudson; Senator Taylor and ex-Mayor Ferry, of Essex, and ex-Senator Buckley, of Passaic. The copies of the old Constitution, adopted in 1844, which had been ordered printed for the use of members, and others, and copies, together with petitions for the adoption of a section providing for "local option," lay on the table of each member.

On taking the chair, President Ten Eyck announced the following appointments of committees under a resolution of the last meeting: Upon the Bill of Rights and Right of Suffrage, Limitation on the Powers of Governor, and General and Special Legislation—J. W. Taylor, of Essex; R. S. Green, of Union, and Benjamin Buckley, of Passaic.

The Legislative Department, its Constitution and Organization—Robert Gilchrist, of Hudson; S. H. Grey, of Camden; Philemon Dickinson, of Mercer; J. F. Babcock, of Middlesex; and J. L. Swayze, of Sussex.

On the Executive, Judiciary, Appointing Power and Tenure of Office—A. W. Cutler, of Morris; D. S. Gregory, of Hudson; and B. F. Carter, of Gloucester.

On Future Amendments, General Provisions and Final Revision—S. H. Grey, of Camden; G. J. Ferry, of Essex; and Joseph Thompson, of Somerset.

Mr. Swayze then moved a number of rules of government, offered at the last meeting, the most important being that twelve members should constitute a quorum, and that a two-thirds vote be necessary to the adoption of an amendment. The former first rule it was found had been provided for in the act organizing the convention, and Mr. Swayze then supported his motion for a two-thirds vote in an address of some length, claiming that no amendment, unless supported by at least that majority, could ever hope to pass two successive Legislatures and the people. Mr. Carter, however, amended to make a majority vote alone necessary, and after some debate the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Carter moved that any member may at any time offer amendments, and may call for their consideration when no other amendment is under discussion. On motion of Mr. Grey the words "at any time" were stricken out, and the resolution as amended was then adopted.

Mr. Gregory offered a resolution that the names of members of the several committees, with their respective post-office addresses, be furnished each member. Adopted.

Mr. Swayze then offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three to draft a circular to be sent by members of the convention to leading citizens of the State, asking suggestions upon amendments. Mr. Gregory said that he had conferred with Mr. Taylor, and they had decided that it would be advisable to prepare such a circular, and they had made a draft, which he read. Mr. Swayze got the floor on this question, and spoke at some length as to the policy he thought it desirable to pursue. The conservatism of the present Constitution, he thought, left too little to the people. The suggestions of the last Gubernational message were in point. There should be greater uniformity in the matter of taxes, and all the present exemptions, such as the property of churches, schools, certain corporations, &c., should be done away with. There should be stringent provisions to prevent usury, capital punishment should be abolished, the veto power extended, members of the Legislature should have annual salaries, monopolists should not be allowed to subscribe to bonds of private corporations, no Judge should hold railroad stock or accept passes, and no new offices should be created. Mr. Swayze also announced himself in favor of the reorganization of the Judiciary, making it and all State offices elective. This, however, is a change which the committee is very unlikely to make.

The State Constitution, the act organizing the commission, and the Governor's last message were then read. Mr. Carter then, under privilege of a former resolution allowing any member to offer amendments at the present meeting, offered resolutions striking the word "white" from the Constitution, making additional qualifications necessary for the naturalization of foreigners after 1885, fixing the salaries of members of the Legislature at $550 per year, and abolishing all allowances for postage, stationery, &c.

The convention then, having entirely completed its organization, adjourned until Oct. 7, to allow the committees to put the work of the convention in proper shape, when the business of revision can be taken up and rapidly completed.

MANSARD ROOFS.

A determined war against Mansard roofs is being waged by the Board of Underwriters of this City. To force the owners of such roofs to remove them this year and replace them by roofs of less inflammable nature, the board has decided to levy an additional premium of one per cent. upon all Mansard roofs after Jan. 1, 1874. The action of the board causes considerable excitement among builders and property-holders.

THE RENDERING NUISANCE.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the Sanitary Committee presented the following report on the matter of hog-slaughtering:

The committee invited those engaged in the business to a conference on the 27th day of June. A large number of persons were present, and a general discussion of the subject was had. The butchers complained that they had not had sufficient time to prepare a statement of their views, and, accordingly, the committee sent a circular to each person engaged in the business, inviting him to communicate his opinion in writing.

The following communication was received on the [illegible]:

Stephen Smith, M. D., Chairman of Sanitary Committee, &c.:

Sir: In reply to your communication of July 9, we would most respectfully submit the following views:

First—The entire suppression of the business of hog-slaughtering in the City limits.

We claim that the business is a legitimate business, and therefore entitled to the protection of the [illegible] as long as we do not interfere with the welfare of [illegible].

That we have availed ourselves of all the modern improvements introduced into the business, as far as they have been presented to our notice, and we are willing and ready to make any further improvements which your honorable board may suggest.

The removal of our business outside the City limits would entail a heavy expense which would [illegible] in the enhanced value of the [illegible] to the consumer [illegible] product.

The carting of hogs any great distance, especially during the warm weather, causes them to become sour and unfit for food, which would be the destruction of our business.

Our immediate branch is a small part of the business to be affected by this suppression. There are at least 200 to 300 firms engaged in the cutting of hogs who employ not less than 3,000 men, beside our [illegible] who give employment to five hundred men. Our carting employs about 100 double trucks at an annual expense of $100,000.

The receipts of live hogs in this city for the year 1872 were 1,[illegible], value about $15,000,000, which is exclusive of receipts at Communipaw, which find a sale in this market.

The territory we occupy was designated by the Legislature at the request of a previous Board of Health.

The live stock is all landed on the immediate premises, thereby doing away with all driving through the streets, and the location seems better adapted to the business than any other on the island.

Second—Objectionable features of the business as it exists at present.

We feel that we labor under great disadvantage in making answer, from the fact that the objectionable features have never been specified to us.

We would suggest, as one method of securing sanitary reform, that permission be granted us to handle our blood and offal on our own premises, while in a fresh state, converting it into a fertilizer without producing any stench therefrom.

By a recent invention, successfully adopted in Boston, Chicago, and other cities, we are fully satisfied we can attain the above result. This would do away with any necessity for an offal dock, as far as our business is concerned, and obviate the necessity of carting offensive matter through the streets in a decomposed state, as by this process we are able to handle all this matter as fast as it comes from the animal.

In regard to the herding of live hogs, we think your honorable board will sustain us in the opinion that there can be no smell arising from any live animal detrimental to the public health. If your board would consent to plank flooring, in order to better [illegible] flushing and removal of secretions, we stand ready to do our part toward this improvement, or any other that your board may suggest.

Third—In relation to the concentration of this important branch of commercial enterprise in an abattoir.

We submit that no improvement could be introduced in an abattoir that could not be just as well adapted in our present buildings, which are good, substantial brick buildings, have been erected at a great expense and are located in close proximity to each other, being only forty feet in one direction, and 100 feet in another from actual contact.

The building of an abattoir sufficient to accommodate this business would require extensive grounds and a large outlay of funds more than would be warranted without a guarantee that after it was completed the location would not be objected to by some future Board of Health.

That the abattoir system as suggested by your honorable board covers a great many abuses connected with our present system, we freely admit, and, if after a full consideration of this matter, your board decides that this business should be so concentrated, we are ready and willing to meet your requirements so far as lies in our power.

Charles White & Co., foot of West 40th-st.
Spring & Haynes, foot of West 40th-st.
W. M. Tilden & Co., foot of West 41st-st.
C. Stahlnecker & Son, foot of West 41st-st.
Metcalf & Gibbs, foot of West 41st-st.
Munroe Crane, foot of West 39th-st.
Davis & Atwood, foot of West 39th-st.
Rood & Martin, foot of West 40th-st.
James McBride, foot of West 39th-st.
Tobey & Booth, foot of West 39th-st.

It is apparent from the preceding communication that while the butchers do not recognize, as we anticipated, any material defects in the methods of conducting their business, they nevertheless manifest a commendable disposition to comply with all needful sanitary requirements. They claim to have availed themselves of all the modern improvements so far as they have knowledge, and "are willing and ready to make any further improvements" which this board may suggest.

The information which the committee obtained from the hearing given to the slaughterers, from their written communications, and from other sources confirms an opinion that the business may and should be brought under the most rigid sanitary control, or be excluded from the City. As at present conducted, nearly every branch of the business is offensive. The herding of the hogs in ill-constructed and dilapidated wooden sheds, the slaughtering in imperfectly appointed buildings, the disposition of offal, blood and other refuse, are features of the trade which demand radical reform. And it is apparent that the business commands an amount of capital which will enable the proprietors to make any necessary changes without other inconvenience than will arise from the readjustment of their methods of work.

The committee have maturely considered the following propositions:

I. The entire suppression of the business within the City limits.

II. The regulation of the business in existing slaughter-houses.

III. The concentration of the business in an abattoir.

1. The most effectual method of relieving the City from the nuisance which hog-slaughtering creates is, of course, its entire suppression within the City limits. And such action on the part of this board as would suppress the business, would, in our opinion, be justified, if it were not possible otherwise to remedy existing evils. The alleged inconveniences and difficulties attending conducting the business outside of the City, such as the perishable nature of the meats, difficulties of transportation, the deprivations of the poor who purchase of the packing-houses, &c., have no real existence. The hog slaughterers at Communipaw, who largely supply our markets, do not attach any importance to these objections. And we are convinced after much inquiry, that if this business were concentrated at some accessible point on the river beyond the City limits, it could be carried on, not only much more economically than at present, but the facilities for distribution of the meats in the City, the disposition of refuse, &c., would be greatly facilitated. The transportation of meats in properly-prepared barges would greatly tend to their preservation, and the refuse could all be utilized by proper apparatus on the premises.

2. The regulation of the business in existing slaughter-houses, a measure thoroughly advocated by the butchers, cannot, in the opinion of the committee, be so ordered as to obviate some of the most objectionable features of the trade. The same territory now occupied would be required, the herding of hogs would be distributed over the same area, the care of refuse would be very imperfect, and that negligent and imperfect management which always characterizes small dealers and tradesmen, would render the business, under the most rigid supervision, objectionable, especially during the Summer months. If they are allowed to remain in their present buildings, they should be required to receive the hogs directly from the river into yards within the building or its immediate inclosure, having cemented floors and such drainage as will secure free escape of all liquid filth into the river at low tide. The slaughter-houses should be so improved as to secure the immediate removal of all liquid filth into the river beyond low tide; better care and disposition of all offal and refuse; the removal of the sheds now used for yarding hogs, &c., &c. And even after these improvements are made, the committee doubt the propriety of allowing the work to be continued during the hot months of the year in these several establishments.

3. The concentration of the business in a single building or abattoir within the City limits is the last method considered by the committee. This method contemplates the concentration of the entire business, yarding, slaughtering, rendering, &c., in a single building. Such a structure, to meet sanitary requirements, must be located on the river front, must be of such dimensions as to accommodate the entire business in all its details, and of such material and construction as to prevent all nuisance. That such concentration in New-York is practicable, is evident from the success of the abattoir system in other cities, and from the testimony of those familiar with all the details of the business.

In regard to these several plans the committee are of the opinion that, if the second is adopted, hog slaughtering should be prohibited during the months of June, July, August, and September, and the most radical improvements of the several establishments should be required. But this course would only be temporizing with an evil which sooner or later must be remedied effectually.

We are therefore of the opinion that the board should adopt the first or third method. Of these, the first would undoubtedly most effectually remove for all time the offense which the business creates. Nor do the objections which the butchers allege appear to have any just weight. Ample facilities for the business can be obtained near the City, on the river front, and transportation of meats by water to various points would be a great improvement upon the present carriage by trucks. Yet we do not believe that any business should be driven from the City which can by proper regulation be rendered practically inoffensive; and we are of the opinion that this business can, by the adoption of the third plan, be rendered inoffensive. If the parties interested in this business would unite and in good faith provide a suitable building, with all the appliances and appointments of a modern abattoir, this trade in all its details, now so offensive, could be rendered an ornament to the City.

In order to carry into effect this measure, time will be required in which to make the necessary arrangements and erect the required building. As little time, however, should be allowed by the board as possible, and the committee are of the opinion, after much inquiry, that not more than one year should be allowed. But meantime it will not be proper to tolerate the nuisance which the business creates during the remaining hot months of the season. The steady progress of cholera in the West is a standing menace against all sources and forms of local filth, and this board should use every means at its command to secure the utmost degree of cleanliness throughout the City. In the opinion of the committee, the immediate remedy for the nuisance created by hog slaughtering is the discontinuance of yarding in sheds at present used; the cementing of the floors of the yards in the buildings; the thorough cleansing, whitewashing, and disinfection of the slaughter-houses, yards, pens, grounds, &c., &c.

The committee recommend the adoption of such measures as will carry into effect the methods of regulating slaughtering, expressed in the preceding report.

STEPHEN SMITH, Chairman.

The report was laid over for future action.

OBITUARY.

MARY MAUD WASHBURN.

The recent decease of Mrs. Mary Maud Washburn, the amiable and accomplished wife of Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., of Portland, Me., has brought deep sorrow and mourning to a wide and devoted circle of family and social friends. She died in her forty-ninth year, and for twenty-two years had shared in the fortunes and been the cheerful and helpful companion—the joy and pride of his life—of Mr. Washburn, in his active and honorable career as Governor, Congressman, &c. Aside from the charming domestic qualities which rendered her the comfort and idol of her husband and children, she had all the lovely and unaffected attractions that made the society in which she moved in New-England and in Washington devoted admirers, and more than friends, as their remembrances now cause her death to be sorrowed over as for the loss of a favorite sister. The bereaved husband, of whose sense of desolation we may not venture to speak, will, at least, have the consolation of linking the memory of so much grace and goodness and beauty the sympathies of numerous friends who appreciate his more sacred sorrow by the unaffected measure of their own.

POLICE MATTERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Police held yesterday, Thomas Mulligan, Inspector of Street-cleaning for the Second District, was removed, and David Bartly was appointed in his stead. Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Department, presented the bills for the expenses incurred in the removal of the accumulation of rubbish and street dirt placed upon the open lots at the foot of East Twenty-third and East Thirty-third streets, by John L. Brown, the former contractor for cleaning the streets, amounting in the aggregate to $1,103 57. The chief clerk was directed to transmit the bill to the Corporation Counsel to enforce the payment thereof by Mr. Brown. Honorable mention was made of Patrolman Patrick Byrnes, of the Eighth Precinct Police, for his brave conduct in defending himself against the attack of four ruffians, while in the discharge of his duty, on the 16th inst., and in arresting two of the assailants. A communication from the trustees of the Riot Relief Fund (to be found in another column) inclosing $1,000 was received.

This letter was ordered to be read at roll-call at the various station-houses in this City.

The privilege of three days' leave of absence, with pay, was extended to the doormen in the Police Department, Commissioner Charlick voting in the negative. Sergt. Schultz was transferred from the Eighth to the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and acting Sergt. Browne from the Twenty-first to the Eighth Precinct. A communication was received from the Board of Fire Underwriters commending the police force for their vigilance and prompt action on the Fourth of July last, and stating that the force was entitled to the thanks of the whole community.

THE HARLEM AND PORT CHESTER RAILROAD.

Work on the Harlem and Port Chester Railroad, a branch of the New-York and New-Haven Railway, is progressing rapidly. One track is already laid the entire length of the road, which is twelve miles long, and work upon another will soon be commenced. This line starts at Harlem Bridge and terminates at Port Chester. It will connect with the lower part of this City by steam-boats. Theatre trains will be run on the road, as well as trains for the accommodation of business men both morning and evening.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—Held by Pratt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—19, International Trust Company vs. Wilson et al.; 31, Inguanso vs. Latowe; 60½, Maguire, &c., vs. The Mayor of New-York; 67, In the matter, &c., of Miller; 69, In the matter, &c., of Palmer; 70, Equitable Life Assurance Society United States vs. Hillyer et al.; 71, Spears vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 72, In the matter, &c., Taylor vs. Green; 73, Market National Bank vs. Schoonmaker; 80½, —— vs. ——; 104, Jones et al. vs. Butler et al.; 105, Acker et al. vs. Collins, Jr., et al.; 113 Vandyke vs. Pfluger et al.; 114, Knapp et al. vs. Dubois; 116, Rogers vs. Gould; 122, In the matter, &c., Kruse; 123, Hayward vs. Bishop; 124, Hanover Fire Insurance Company vs. Tomlinson.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Daniels.

In the matter of the application of the Department of Public Parks in relation to opening and widening One Hundred and Tenth-street; memoranda for counsel; motion papers wanted.

Martin vs. Lowenstein; order settled.

Bradhurst vs. Zulick; motion to amend granted on payment of $10 costs of opposing motion.

Bulmer vs. Smith; motion to continue the injunction will be denied, without costs.

The Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad Company vs. Henry H. Boody; attachment issued in this action set aside, with $10 costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Frankenheimer vs. Shelton; application for receiver denied without prejudice to a renewal, on payment of costs.

The People ex rel. McNamara vs. The Board of Estimate, &c.; application for mandamus denied; see memorandum.

Hellman vs. Cohen; letter does not establish identity of defendant.

The People, &c., vs. Gribbin et al.; order signed.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 22.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 126 cars reported to arrive, were 2,652 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,573 head, or 289 cars, against 180 cars for the same time last week. The market opened moderately active, at ¼c.@⅜c. advance on last week's closing prices. The run of stock was generally inferior to last week's. Some of the best droves in the yards were sold by Reynolds & Westheimer. About 1,300 head were disposed of. Sales of 464 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,116 ℔s. to 1,460 ℔s., at $5 75@$6 25; 195 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,010 ℔s. to 1,392 ℔s., at $5 25@$6 50; 19 head Ohio Cows, averaging 971 ℔s., at $4 62½; 119 head Ohio Heifers, averaging 936 ℔s., at $5 50; 20 head Ohio Stockers, averaging 860 ℔s., at $4 35; 82 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 864 ℔s. to 1,110 ℔s., at $4 25@$5; 195 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 714 ℔s. to 1,340 ℔s., at $4 25@$6 10. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 6,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,400 head, against 7,200 head for the same time last week. The market opened draggingly at ¼c. decline on last week's closing prices; sales of 1,237 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 80 ℔s. to 118 ℔s., at $4 25@$4 90; 214 head Michigan Sheep, averaging 78 ℔s., at $4 50; 215 head Illinois Sheep, averaging 72 ℔s., at $4 45. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,900 head, against 11,600 head for the same time last week. Market slow at 15c.@20c. decline from yesterday's rates; sales yesterday of 1,600 head Indiana and Ohio Hogs, ranging from 185 to 250 ℔s., at $5@$5 25, and one choice lot to a local butcher at $5 30; to-day, prices are off, and sales of Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana Hogs, averaging from 200 to 225 ℔s., were made at $4 90@$5 10.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Cattle quiet and steady; prices unchanged; receipts, 2,500 head; sales of good Native Steers at $5 40@$6 50; choice to extra do., $5 85@$6; Texans, $3 10@$3 15; shipments, 1,500 head. Live Hogs active and higher; receipts, 9,000 head; fair to choice, $4 50@$5; shipments, 7,500 head. Sheep active and higher for best grades; receipts, 849 head; good to choice, $5@$5 50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 22—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾. Erie Railway Shares, 46¼.

1 P. M.—The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities, is lower than the Bank of England rate by 1¼ ℘ cent. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93¾; Erie Railway Shares, 46⅜.

2:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅝; 10-40s, 90⅝; New 5s, 90; Erie Railway Shares, 46⅝.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills, in the open market, is ⅝ ℘ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

4 P. M.—United States Bonds, New 5s, 90½.

4:30 P. M.—Consols for the account, 92¾; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93¾; 1867s, 93⅝; 10-40s, 90¾.

FRANKFORT, July 22.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, July 22—P. M.—Rentes, 58f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable July, at 8½d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 9,000 quarters, including 7,000 quarters American. The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 14,000 quarters, including 9,000 quarters American.

LONDON, July 22.—Refined Petroleum, 13¾d.@14d. ℘ gallon.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable July and August, at 8½d.; from the same ports, deliverable August, at 8½d.; and sales of the new crop shipped from Savannah or Charleston, October and November at 8 9-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is heavy. Wheat, 11s. 5d.@11s. 9d. ℘ cental for average California White; 12s.@12s. 3d. for Club do.; 10s. 10d.@11s. 8d. for Red Western Spring, and 11s. 10d. for Red Winter. Flour, 27s.@28s. ℘ bbl. for Western. Peas, 39s. ℘ quarter for Canadian.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,750 bales were American. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 33s. 6d. ℘ cwt. Cloverseed, 38s.@40s. ℘ cwt. for American Red.

LONDON, July 22—4:30 P. M.—Spirits Petroleum, 8d.@8½d. ℘ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil opened at £33 5s., and closed at £33 5s.@£33 10s., ℘ ton.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 22.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Western Union	90⅝
100	do	90¾
700	do	90⅝
200	do c.	90⅝
700	Pacific Mail	38⅞
100	do b3.	38⅞
100	do b3.	39
100	do s3.	39
300	do	39
200	N. Y. C. & Hudson	104½
500	Erie Railway	61½
400	do c.	62
700	do c.	61¾
2000	do	60¾
500	do c.	61⅝
2500	do	60¾
500	do c.	61¾
100	do c.	62
300	do	61
200	do	61¼
300	do c.	62½
100	do c.	62¾
200	do c.	62⅝
800	do	61½
800	do c.	62½
400	do	61⅞
200	do	62⅝
200	do b3.	62¾
200	do	61¼
500	do c.	62⅜
100	do	61
100	do s3.	61
200	do	61⅛
500	do c.	62
100	Panama	117
600	do	116½
200	Union Pacific	29¼
100	do c.	29⅛
100	do b3.	29⅛
100	do s3.	29
800	do c.	29⅛
100	St. Paul	52¾

700	Lake Shore	93½
200	do c.	93⅞
400	do b3.	94
300	do	94
500	do b3.	94
200	do	94⅛
200	do s3.	94¼
600	do b3.	94¼
100	do s3.	94⅛
1700	do	94⅛
200	do s3.	94⅛
400	Rock Island	111⅝
800	do	111⅝
200	do	111¼
100	North-western	70⅝
500	do	70¾
200	do b3.	70⅞
300	do	70¼
800	do	70⅝
200	do	70½
200	Toledo & Wab.	72¾
100	do	72⅞
100	do s3.	72½
100	do s3.	72¼
600	do	72⅝
100	do	72¼
500	do	72⅜
300	do	72¾
300	do	72½
100	do	72⅝
200	Ohio & Miss.	41
100	do s3.	40⅞
1300	do	40¾
100	do c.	40⅞
300	do	40⅞
400	do	40¾
200	do b3	40⅞
100	do	41
700	C., C. & I. C. c.	33¼
200	do b3.	33¼
200	do	33¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$33,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	119
$6,000	U.S.5s 10-40 C.	115

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	Tenn. 6s. old	80⅞
4,000	do	81
10,000	Tenn. 6s new	81
1,000	Missouri 6s	93¾
21,000	do	93½
2,000	Va. 6s, Def.	11
15,000	Ala. 5s b. c.	45
1,000	Ala. 8s, '93, b. c.	84
15,000	N.Y. 7s, B'y, R.	105
3,000	N.Y. B'y L., C.	105½
1,000	Erie 4th	99
500	L. S. Div. Bds.	97
3,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	100½
3,000	do	100⅜
7,000	do	100½
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st	81⅞
13,000	do bet. call	82
5,000	U. P. 7s, L. G., bet. call	70⅞
20,000	T., P. & W. 1st, Eastern Div.	91
5,000	C. & N.W. Con.	92½
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	105
1,000	Ohio & M. 2d	84¾
2,000	Tol., P. & W., Bur. Div.	84
5,000	B., H. & E. 1st	33½
1,000	B., C. R. & M. 1st	88¼
2,000	T. & W. Eq't. B.	83
50	Bk. of Commerce	115
15	Fourth Nat. Bk.	115½
500	Maryland Coal	23
300	Consol. Coal	55½
300	Amer. Coal b. c.	65
100	Pac. Mail b. c.	39
200	do	38¾
600	do	38½
100	do	38⅝
300	do	38½
300	Harlem Railroad	129½
100	do bet. call	129½
100	West. Union b. c.	90¾
100	do	90⅞
1900	do	91
600	do	91⅛
200	do c.	91⅛
400	do	91
100	do s3.	91
300	do b3.	91
200	do	91
100	do	89½
40	do	90¾
500	do	90⅞
400	do	90¾
200	do	90⅝
500	do	90¾
400	do	90⅞
200	do s3.	90¾
200	do	90¾
200	do	90⅝
200	do	90½
200	do	90¾
200	do b3.	90¾
100	do	90⅞
600	do	91
200	do b3.	91
300	U. S. Ex. s3.	72
5	American Ex.	65
111	Mich. Cen. b. c. s3.	94
50	Illinois Cen.	107
200	N.Y.C.&H. b. c. s3.	104⅜
100	do c.	104⅜
25	do	104½
18	do	104⅝
500	do	104⅜
100	do s3.	104¼
700	do	104⅛
200	Panama R. b. c.	116½
200	do b3.	116½
100	do	116⅝
100	do	116½
100	do b3.	117
100	do	117
200	do	117¼
100	do	117⅛
100	do	117
100	do b3.	116¾
400	Chic. & R. I. b. c.	111
300	do	110⅞
100	Bos., H. & Erie	3
200	Clev. & P. G'd.	88¾
320	N. J. Central	103½
200	P., Ft. W. & C. G'd.	93¼

100	Erie Railway c.	62
100	do c.	61⅞
50	do c.	61
300	do bet. call	61½
100	do c.	62⅜
200	do c.	62¼
100	do	61½
200	do	61
100	do c.	61
100	do c.	60¾
500	do	60½
100	do	60⅝
300	do	60¾
200	do c.	60⅝
700	do	60¼
100	do s3.	59¼
400	do c.	60¾
900	do	60⅜
100	do	60¼
10	L. S. & M. So.	94
300	do b. c. s3.	94⅛
200	do c.	94⅛
100	do b3.	94¼
200	do b3.	94⅛
20	do	94⅜
1300	do	94
100	do b3.	94
800	do	93⅞
100	do b3.	94
500	do	93⅞
100	do s3.	93¾
400	do	93¾
600	do	93⅝
300	do b3.	93⅝
100	do s3.	93⅝
200	do b3.	93¾
300	Union Pac. b. c.	29⅛
500	do	28⅞
300	do	28¾
100	do	28⅝
200	do	28½
300	do	28⅜
500	do	28¼
300	do	28⅛
200	do	28⅛
600	do	28⅜
100	do	28½
100	do	28⅝
300	do s3.	28½
100	do	28⅜
100	do	28½
100	Chic. & N.W. b. c.	70
100	do s3.	70
100	do	69⅝
100	do	69¾
200	do s3.	69⅜
800	do	69⅜
100	do	69¼
700	do	69⅜
200	M. & St. P. b. c. c.	52¾
100	do b3.	52¾
100	do	52⅝
100	do s3.	52½
300	do	52½
100	Morris & Essex	92
200	do b. c. c.	92⅛
100	T., W. & W. b. c. c.	72⅝
100	do	72¾
400	do	72⅝
500	do	72½
100	do	72
100	do s3.	72¼
400	do	72⅜
200	do c.	72⅜
200	do	72¼
300	do	72⅛
100	do s3.	72⅛
100	do s3.	72
300	do	72
80	Chic., Bur. & Q.	99
130	Rome & W.	85
100	Han. & St. Jos.	40⅝
100	do bet. call	40½
400	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	40⅞
100	do b3.	40⅞
200	do	40¾
500	do	40⅝
2000	do	40½
100	do	40⅝
100	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	33¼
100	do	33
200	do	32¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81 b3.	120⅛
5,000	do	120⅛
7,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	117⅞
100,000	do bet. call	117⅞
50,000	U.S.5-20C.,'67	119⅛
$3,000	U.S.5-20C.,'65	119⅛
2,000	do	119⅛
20,000	U.S.5-20C.,'68, bet. call	118¾
72,500	U.S. 10-40 R., bet. call	114½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

300	Western Union	90⅝
200	do b3.	90⅞
900	do	90⅝
100	do	90⅞
300	do	90⅝
200	do	90⅝
600	do	90⅝
300	Pacific Mail	38⅝
100	do	38⅝
200	do s3.	38½
100	do	38½
200	Erie Railway	60⅝
200	N. Y. C. & Hud.	104⅛
100	do b3.	104⅛
100	do	104⅛
200	Harlem R.	129
100	St. Paul R.	52⅝
100	Lake Shore R. b3.	93⅝
100	do s3.	93⅝
100	do	93⅝
200	do	93⅜
100	do	93⅝
400	Bos., H. & E. b3.	3
100	Panama R.	115⅞
10	do	115¾
200	North-western	69⅝
100	do b3.	69⅝
100	do	69¼
200	do	69⅝
100	Union Pacific b3.	28½
200	do	28⅛
400	do	28⅛
100	Rock Island R.	110⅞
100	do	110¾
100	do	110⅝
100	Toledo & Wab.	72⅝
100	do	72⅝
100	do b3.	72¾
100	do	72⅜
300	Ohio & Miss. R.	40½
400	do	40⅜
100	do	40⅜
100	do	40½
300	C., C. & I. C.	33
200	do	32¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	N. C. 6s, old	28
1,000	S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July	14½
2,000	Buf. & E. n. bds.	87½
3,000	O. & M. Con. S. F.	92
25,000	W. U. T. Bs. b. c.	100
100	Canton Co.	104
500	West. Union b. c.	90⅝
200	do s3.	90⅝
1600	do	90½
300	do b3.	90½
25	Adams Ex. b. c.	95
100	Erie Railway b. c.	60¼
800	do	60⅛
500	do c.	61
900	do	60¼
600	Pacific Mail b. c.	38½
1200	do	38
200	do	37½
400	do	37⅝
700	do	37¾
800	do	37⅝
500	do s3.	37½
600	do	37½
500	do	37
1000	do	[illegible]
300	N.Y.C.&H. b. c. s3.	104
100	Han. & St. Jo. b. c.	40¼
100	C., C. & I. C. b. c.	32¾
500	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	93⅝
100	do	93¾
200	do	93⅝
100	do b3.	93¾
100	Union Pac. b. c.	28½
400	do	28⅜
100	do b3.	28⅜
700	do s3.	28¼
80	Illinois Central	107¼
40	do s3.	107
200	Clev. & P. Guart'd.	88¾
200	do	88⅞
1300	Chic. & N.W. b. c.	69
500	do b3.	69
100	do	68⅞
100	do	69
200	Chic. & R. I. b. c.	110¾
100	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	72⅛
100	do s3.	72
200	do	72¼
700	do	72
100	Del., L. & W.	100⅜
100	do	100¼
100	do	100⅛
20	Morris & Essex	92¼
600	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	40⅜
100	do b3.	40⅜
300	do s3.	40¼

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100	West. Union b3.	90½
1900	do	90⅜
200	do b3.	90⅜
1500	do	90½
100	do	90⅜
100	North-western	69⅝
1200	Bos., H. & Erie	2⅞
1200	Pacific Mail	37¼
1200	do	37⅛
800	do b3.	37¼
1500	do	37⅛
200	do	37
500	do s3.	36⅞
100	do	37⅛
300	do	37¼
800	do	37
400	do s3.	37
1000	do	37
500	do	36¾
400	do	37
100	do s3.	36⅞
100	do	37⅛
300	do	37¼
1000	do	37⅜
600	do	37½
200	do	37⅜
700	do	37⅜
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	104⅛
400	do s3.	104
1100	do	104
100	do b3.	104
500	Rock Island	110⅝
100	do b3.	110⅝
400	Erie Railway	60¼
1100	do	60⅛
100	do	60
200	do	59⅞
300	do	60⅛
400	do	60
300	do s3.	59
600	do	59⅞
200	Lake Shore	93⅝
700	do s3.	93⅛
400	do	93⅛
100	do b3.	93⅜
400	do	93⅛
100	do b3.	93⅜
100	Union Pacific	28¼
100	do b3.	28¾
300	St. Paul	52¼
100	do	52⅜
200	Toledo & Wab.	72
100	do b3.	72
30	do	71¾
200	do	72
100	Atlantic & P. Pf.	26¼
100	Ohio & Miss. c.	40¾
100	do	40⅝
400	do s3.	40¼
200	do b3.	40⅜
100	do	40¼
700	C., C. & I. C.	32½
100	do	32⅝

TUESDAY, July 22—P. M.

The sales of Gold to-day are at 116¼@116⅜@116⅛@116¼ ℘ cent. The *Bull* clique in the Gold Room are pretty much the only buyers. There is some demand to pay Customs, but none for export, owing to the lower ruling and dullness of Exchange for the mail of Wednesday. There was some talk of a further forced shipment of American Gold Coin, for account and at the cost of the speculators, but the amount was not known at the close of business, nor is there much attention paid to the movement. Sight Exchange on London is 110 ℘ cent. sales, and 60 days 109⅛@109¼ ℘ cent. The remitters are giving the preference to 60-day Bills, as there is a strong impression that the Bank of England rate of Interest will be down to 4 ℘ cent. per annum in a few days.

The Cable reports a strong market for the American Funds in London and on the Continent. The New 5 ℘ cents are up to 90¼ ℘ cent. Sterling Money, Ex-August Dividend, and some liberal offers were made by Cable this morning [illegible] from this market. The Anglo-American Syndicate, however, who control the negotiation, are not in the New-York market at present. The United States 5-20s and the Coupon 10-40s are all in demand and strong in prices in London and Frankfort, and it is satisfactory to hear that the American Funds, in common with English Consols and the French 5 ℘ cents, are sensibly feeling the cheaper Money abroad on investment orders from the public.

The Exports of Domestic Produce from New-York this week afford the equivalent in Currency of $6,529,000 Exchange on Europe, and to this may be added much larger exports than usual in the Summer of Cotton direct from the Southern ports.

The Stock Exchange had a decided reaction on the Share operations to-day, after a strong and well-sustained market of ten days or two weeks. The differences on the New-York and Western Roads, from Monday's sales, were ½@1½ ℘ cent., on Western Telegraph not so much, and on Pacific Mail 2@2½ ℘ cent. The Broad-street Directors of the Pacific Mail are said to have met to-day, for the purpose, as it were, of reporting to the Street and to the Stock Exchange especially, the worst possible condition and the very gloomiest prospects of the concern. It was given out in the afternoon that the wealthiest of these Directors, Mr. Russell Sage would not lend the Company a dollar! Jay Gould, whose partner is another Director would not lend them a cent!! No one supposed they would, under favor of a bearish interest in the Stock. The Stock was soon after run down to 36⅞@37, and then recovered to 37@37⅛ ℘ cent. The party selling can readily be imagined.

The Erie "corner" culminated yesterday. The real sufferers are not known. Their Brokers are, of course, silent, and it is their interest to have the losses placed on their own shoulders rather than discover to the whole Street the names or prominence of their principals. Mr. Jay Gould has used the newspaper reports quite freely to convince the outside world that he lost nothing, but Wall-street is not quite so credulous. He would even encourage, if, indeed, he did not originate, the rumor that some of the present Directors of the Road were caught. But to-day he called a parley with at least one of these Directors, the result of which cannot be guessed at. Perhaps the poor victims that he led to the Erie slaughter on Saturday and Monday would like to know his present honest opinion—if he has such a thing about him—of the future of Erie Stock on either side of the Atlantic.

At 3 o'clock Gold closed no higher than 116⅛ ℘ cent. The disappointment to the clique, speculating on their own false representations of the condition of the Treasury and the operations of the Anglo-American Syndicate through at least two of the morning papers, vented itself this Afternoon by a general and simultaneous raid on the Stock Exchange. The same party were smarting under their losses on Erie Stock, which ought, perhaps, to excuse the bitterness of the attack all along the line of the Vanderbilt and Western Stocks. The following quotations were finally made as compared with Monday night:

Closing Quotations—July 22.	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	115⅛	116
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	119⅛	119½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119	119¼
American Gold	116⅛	116⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104⅜	104
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅜	110½
Pacific Mail	39⅛	37⅛
St. Paul Preferred	74	74
St. Paul Common	53⅛	52¼
Ohio and Mississippi	41	40⅛
Western Union Telegraph	90⅝	90⅜
Erie	62⅛	59⅞
Union Pacific	29¼	28¼
Lake Shore	93¾	93⅜
C., C. and Indiana Central	33⅜	32½
Toledo and Wabash	72⅞	72
Harlem	129½	128½
Atlantic and Pacific	26¾	26½
North-west	70¾	69⅜
Missouri Pacific	46½	46
Hannibal and St. Joseph	41½	40⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1873.

Gold receipts	$969,297 88
Gold payments	1,455,116 66
Gold balance	40,493,537 59
Currency receipts	800,910 48
Currency payments	351,747 44
Currency balance	27,362,993 61
Customs	449,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ℘ ct. reg., '81	118¾
6 ℘ ct. coup., '81	120⅛
5-20 reg., '62	117
5-20 reg., '64	117⅛
5-20 coup., '64	117⅞
5-20 reg., '65	117⅛
5-20 coup., '65	119¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	117¼
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	118
5-20 reg., '67	117¼
5-20 coup., '67	119⅛
5-20 reg., '68	117¼
5-20 coup., '68	119
10-40 reg.	115
10-40 coup.	115¼
5s coup., '81	116
6s Currency	114½

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	94½
N. Y. Central 6s, '87	92
N. Y. Central 6s, R. E.	90
N. Y. Central 6s, S'n	90
N. Y. Central 7s, '76	103
Erie 1st Mort. Ext'd	103
Erie 2d Mort. 7s, '79	102½
Erie 3d Mort. 7s, '83	101¾
Erie 4th Mort. 7s, '80	98
Erie 5th Mort. 7s, '88	97
Long Dock Bonds	95
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	92
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F. '85	104
H. R. 7s, 3d S. F. '75	100½
Har. Con. M. & S.F.	101
Alb. & Susq. 3d b'ds	95
Ch., B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st	110
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 1d M.	98½
C. & Tol. Sink'g F'd	100½
C. & Tol. new bonds	97
C., P. & Ash. Old R.	97½
C., P. & Ash. New B.	97
Det., M. & Tol. bds	100
Buf. & Erie new bds	97
Lake Shore div. bds	96
Cen. Pac. gold bds	100½
West. Pac. bonds	92½
U. P. land grants 7s	70¾
U. P. income 10s	58
Ill. Cent. 7 p. c. '85	102
B. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s	97
Alt. & T. H. 1st m.	98
Alt. & T. H. 2d m. p.	90
Alt. & T. H. 2d m. in.	78
Chic. & N. W. s. f.	101½
Chic. & N. W. int. b.	94½
Chic. & N. W. c. bds	92¼
Chic. & N. W. 1st	101
Han. & St. Jo. l. g.	104
Han. & St. Jo. conv.	90
Del., L. & West. 1st	103½
Del., L. & West. 2d	102¾
Del., L. & W. 7s con.	100¾
Tol. & Wab., 1st ex.	98
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. D	92¾
Tol. & Wab. 2d	92½
Tol. & Wab. eq. bds	89½
Tol. & Wab. c. conv.	86¼
Gt. Western 1st '88	97½
Gt. Western 2d '93	88
Ill. & So. I. 1st, '90	89
Gal. & Chic. 2d	97½
Chic., R. I. & Pacific	100
Morris & Essex 1st	104½
N. J. Southern 1st 7s	73⅝
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	103
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	96
P., Ft. W. & C. 8p. c. e. b.	103
Clev. & P. con. s. f.	94
Clev. & Pitts. 3d	98½
Chic. & Alton s. f.	100
Chic. & Alton 1st	104
Chic. & Alton Inc.	95
O. & Miss. cons. s. f.	92
Ohio & Miss. 2d	84¾
Dub. & Sioux City 1st	89
D. & Sioux C. 2d d.	88
Penna. 1st Con.	95
St. L. & Iron M. 1st	88
M. & St. P. 1st 8s P. D.	110
M. & St. P. 1st 8s La C D	90½
M. & St. P. 1st I. & M D	80½
Mil. & St. Paul 2d	78¾
Joliet & Chic. 1st	103
C., Chic. & Ind. 1st	88¾
Tol., Peo. & W., E. D.	91
Tol., Peo. & W., W. D.	90
Tol., Peo. & W., Burl. D.	83⅞
T., P. & W., 2d	75
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101
Boston, H. & E. 1st	33¼
C. F. & Minn. 1st	79
B. C. R. & M. 1st 7s g	88

The Erie Road, in its earnings in gross, since July 1 to July 15, are $783,000, as against $731,000 same fortnight last year.

The Land sales of the Union Pacific Company in June amounted to $53,000, at an average of $4 96 per acre. The total sales since the Land Grant Mortgage are $3,171,000, at an average of $4 30 per acre, of which $1,675,000 has been applied to the purchase of the Bonds, and the remainder is in Land Sales Notes running to maturity. The unsold Lands of the Company amount to 11,343,000 acres.

The week's exports hence of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $6,529,662.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 21, 1873.

We recommend to our friends and customers for investment of surplus capital, or in exchange for Government Bonds—

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS; principal and interest payable in gold coin in New-York; interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1; coupon and registered. Price 90 and accrued interest.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is a great East and West Trunk Line, 420 miles in length, extending from Atlantic tide-water at Richmond to Huntington, the most favorable point of railroad connection with the Ohio River, and developing the richest [illegible] regions in the United States.

It is completed and doing a large, profitable, and rapidly-increasing business.

Its Freight, Traffic, Passenger Travel, and Earnings during the current year will be much larger than has heretofore been anticipated, and they are developing with a rapidity which shows the Chesapeake and Ohio to be one of the most valuable and successful railroads in the country.

These facts, together with the substantial and enduring character of the Road itself, its advantages for economical and profitable operation, and the unquestionable security of the bonds of the Company, enable us to recommend them with the utmost confidence.

Pamphlets, containing full information concerning the Road and the country it traverses, will be furnished upon application.

We continue to deal in Government Securities, Central Pacific, Western Pacific, and Chesapeake and Ohio Six per cent. Bonds, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash, make Collections, receive Deposits, on which we allow interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and do a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD First Mortgage Land Grant Sinking Fund Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds on the North-western Division. The road is entirely completed and its earnings very large. These bonds, which we recommend as an entirely safe investment, can be obtained at 90 and accrued interest, in currency, of

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL.

For sale at the office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, (MILWAUKEE DIVISION,) COUPON AND REGISTERED.

We recommend these bonds as an undoubted security, and equal to any now offered. At present price they yield more than NINE PER CENT. For sale by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 22, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	26
Cotton, bales	2,142
Copper, bbls	127
Copper, cakes	409
Eggs, bbls	752
Flour, bbls	6,999
Wheat, bushels	152,729
Corn, bushels	187,341
Oats, bushels	78,325
Rye, bushels	33,950
Malt, bushels	2,150
Beans, bbls	90
Corn-meal, bbls	1,750
Corn-meal, bags	640
Hemp, bales	68
Hops, bales	10
Hides, No.	6,846
Hides, bales	739
Leather, sides	26,691
Spirits Turp., bbls	166
Resin, bbls	4,346
Beef, pkgs	373
Cut-meats, pkgs	1,955
Grease, pkgs	50
Lard, pkgs	526
Stearine, pkgs	136
Butter, pkgs	1,926
Cheese, pkgs	15,785
Tallow, pkgs	90
Lard-oil, bbls	75
Pea-nuts, bushels	972
Starch, boxes	500
Tobacco, hhds	1,066
Tobacco, boxes, &cs.	236
Whisky, bbls	826
Wool, bales	814
Skins, bales	252

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Kong Sverre, for London—607 bags Gambier, 62 hhds. Tobacco, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 18 pkgs. Drugs, 69 tcs. Tobacco, 50 cases Tobacco, 30 bbls. Pork, 45 tcs. Beef, 11 tcs. Pork, 7,200 bushels Corn, 68,900 bushels Wheat.

By the brig C. L. Lund, for Bristol—865 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Teneriffe, for Leghorn—1,166 bbls. Alcohol, 3,000 bbls. Resin, 51 bales Sarsaparilla.

By the bark Mariano Ferro, for Queenstown and orders—28,228 bushels Corn.

By the brig Aylesford, for Dublin—1,009 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Success, for Stettin—2,133 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Velocity, for Londonderry—1,445 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Rhea, for Stettin—2,910 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Catharina, for Elsinore—3,850 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig A. Thurlow, for Havre—30 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 2,828 bbls. Naphtha.

By the brig Americus, for Rostock—2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Johanna, for Stettin—2,877 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Belle of the Bay, for Malaga—67,800 Staves, 1 box Sewing-machines, 1 box Clocks.

ASHES—A moderate inquiry prevails for Pots at $8 25 ℘ 100 ℔s. Pearls unaltered.

CANDLES—Have been selling slowly at former rates. Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 19c.@20c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 30c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ℘ ℔.

COAL—There has been a good demand noted for Domestic product which has been quoted firmer. Foreign has been quiet but stiffly held; offerings light. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $22; do. Gas do. at $16@$18; Newcastle at $12 25@$12 50; Anthracite, from Yard, at $5 25@$8 25 ℘ ton.

COCOA—Has been quiet, but steady, with Caracas quoted at 15c.@16c.; Maracaibo at 30c.@35c.; Guayaquil, 10½c.@11c.; Trinidad, 12c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold ℘ ℔. Stock estimated at 6,400 bags.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet, but very firm, with sales reported of 3,600 bags by the Aquidneck, at Baltimore, at 19c., gold. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 18,687 bags; sales, 40,448 bags; stock in first hands to-day, 44,940 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 94,255 bags. Other kinds have been in moderate request at former full prices. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18c.@18½c.; fair, 18⅞c.@18¾c.; good, 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 19½c.@19¾c., gold, ℘ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18¼c.@20c., gold; Java, 21½c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@20c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17¼c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in very limited request for early delivery, at about previous quotations. Sales, 770 bales, including 231 bales to shippers, 432 bales to spinners, and 107 bales to speculators. An active business has been reported for forward delivery, but at generally lower prices, closing about steady at the modified figures. Sales since our last of 18,250 bales (of which 2,100 bales were last evening, and 16,150 bales to-day, with 1,700 bales more at the calls,) closing with July contracts quoted at 20⅞c.; August, 19 21-32c.@19 11-16c.; September, 18 7-32c.@18¼c.; October, 17 25-32c.@17 13-16c.; November, 17⅝c.@17 11-16c.; December, 17 9-16c.@17⅝c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,142 bales, including 110 bales from Boston, 277 bales from Providence, 369 bales from Philadelphia, 1,038 bales from Charleston, 49 bales from Baltimore, and 299 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,438 bales, and thus far this week 5,740 bales, against 6,407 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,532,574 bales, against 2,665,965 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary	18	18	18	18
Strict Good Ordinary	19	19	19	19
Low Middling	20	20	20	20
Middling	21	21	21	21
Good Middling	23	23	23	23

EGGS—Have been in comparatively moderate request since our last, within the range of from 20c.@25c. for ordinary to extra choice marks of Western State and near-by stock, with the main call for fair to prime stock at from 21c.@23c. ℘ dozen.

FISH—The leading kinds have been actively sought after at full rates, with Dry Cod quoted at $5 50@$6 50 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $15@$16 50; No. 3 at $7@$13 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 25c.@28c. for Scale, and 18c. for No. 1, ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a much less confident inquiry noted for State and Western Flour, with prices generally quoted weaker, and, in some instances, 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl. lower, closing in favor of purchasers. The export call has been light, and the home trade demand on a restricted scale. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,650 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 40@$4 50, chiefly at $3 75@$4 25; very inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$5 75, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50; inferior to good Extra State, $6 20@$6 75, chiefly at $6 40@$6 65; good to very fancy do., $6 75@$7 35; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 60, chiefly at $6 35@$6 50; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 20@$6 70 ℘ bbl.

No. 2 Flour	$3 40@$4 50
Sour Flour	3 50@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	5 10@ 5 75
Extra State	6 20@ 7 35
Extra City, shipping brands	6 25@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 50@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 20@ 6 70
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 10@ 6 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@ 9 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 80@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy	6 35@10 75

Southern Flour has been in very moderate request and somewhat depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 920 bbls., in lots, at from $6 35@$7 50 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 50 for ordinary to fancy trade and Family Extras; $5 40@$6 25 for very inferior stock, ℘ bbl....Of Oregon Flour small sales of choice Extras were made at $9 50@$9 75 ℘ bbl....California Flour has been inactive and nominal, with fair to choice Extra quoted at $7 75@$9 50 ℘ bbl....Rye Flour has been in more demand at from $4 40@$5 35 for inferior fine to fancy Superfine; sales, 490 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $4 95@$5 10 ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been in active request at from $3 10@$3 40 for inferior to fancy Yellow Western, chiefly $3 15@$3 25; $2 65@$3 15 for White do., chiefly at $2 75@$2 90; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Caloric, and $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 1,550 bbls....Bag-meal has been quiet at from $1 05@$1 13 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ℘ 100 ℔s....Oat-meal inactive at from $7 08@$8 75 ℘ bbl.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been in fair demand and held with firmness, with sales reported since our last of 1,500 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 10; 100 casks Currants at 6c., closing at 6⅛c.@6¼c.; 25 cases Leghorn Citron at 41½c.; 20 cases Turkey Prunes at 17½c.@18c.; 1,100 bags Brazil Nuts on private terms; 100 bags Filberts at 13c.@13½c.; 300 pkgs. Pecan-nuts at 11c.@11½c.; 600 boxes shelled Almonds at 29½c.@30c.; 325 cases Sardines, quarter boxes, part at 17½c., and 50 cases do., half boxes, on private terms. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 10@$2 12½; loose Muscatel do. at $2 35@$2 60 ℘ box; Valencia at 6⅜c.@7c.; Currants at 6⅛c.@6¼c.; Figs at 8c.@12c.; Turkey Prunes at 17½c.@18c.; Almonds at 16c.@32½c.; Filberts at 13c.@13½c.; Brazil Nuts at 6c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat declined fully 2c.@3c. a bushel on more urgent offering of stock, and a less confident demand for supplies, especially for shipment, the export business having been [illegible] by less favorable cable reports [illegible]. Winter Wheat has been against the export movement [illegible] dull and heavy. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 146,500 bushels at $1 55@$1 58 for choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in lots; $1 48 for fair No. 1 Green-bay do.; $1 45@$1 47 for ordinary to strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 46@$1 47 for full loads; $1 48 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 44@$1 48 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in car lots; $1 30@$1 38 for ordinary to very choice No. 3 Spring; $1 46 for No. 2 Duluth Spring; $1 22@$1 30, chiefly $1 25@$1 28 for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 32@$1 45 for ungraded Iowa Spring; $1 55 for Red Western; $1 83 for Amber do.; $1 75@$1 85 for White do.; $1 90 for new crop White Southern. The general market closed heavy. For forward delivery there has been no business of moment reported; the bids were few and unsatisfactory, and only a single boat-load of No. 1 Milwaukee was reported as having been sold at $1 52½ for last half August option....Corn has been quoted off 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel, on a freer offering and a less active movement, especially for export, the market closing heavily, as a rule. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 149,000 bushels at 54c.@56c. for fair ordinary to very good steamer grades of new Mixed Western; 56½c.@57c. for choice do.; 57c.@60c. for ordinary to choice sailing vessel do.; 50c.@53c. for heated and inferior do.; 59c.@61c. for Yellow do.; 68c.@70c. for White do....Rye has been in demand at 76c. for Western, but has been held 3c.@5c. ℘ bushel higher; no transactions reported....Barley and Barley-malt dull and nominal....Oats have been less inquired for and quoted less firm, with sales reported since our last of 45,000 bushels at 41c.@44c. for inferior to choice Mixed Western; 40c.@43c. for black do.; 45c.@51c. for inferior to prime White do., closing very dull and weak....Feed has been in moderate request, in a jobbing way, within the range of 19c.@24c. ℘ ton....Hay and Straw quoted about as before, on a moderate demand.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been generally dull, since our last, with Bags quoted at 14½c.@14¾c.; Bagging at 10c.@10½c.; Domestic Cloth at 13¾c.@14¼c. for prompt deliveries. The main call has been for Domestic Cloth, of which sales have been reported of 350 rolls light at 13¾c.; 500 half rolls at 14c., and 1,700 rolls at Boston, part at 13½c.

HEMP—Has been in quite limited request, since our last, with prices quoted essentially as before. Sales, 500 bales Jute Butts at 1⅞c., currency, ℘ ℔. We quote American at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $180@$225 for Dressed, ℘ ton; Manila, 10⅜c.@10½c.; Sisal, 8c.@8¼c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@4¾c.; Jute Butts, 1⅞c., currency, ℘ ℔.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

METALS—Copper has been depressed and lower, with sales reported of 75,000 ℔s. at 26½c.@26¾c. ℘ ℔....Pig-iron has been held with more firmness, though on a rather moderate demand, with sales reported of 30 tons Gartsherrie at $50; 75 tons Coltness at $51 50; 50 tons Eglinton, in lots, at $47, with full parcels quoted at $44@$45, and Glengarnock at $46@$48, here, and $48 to arrive; and 650 tons American on private terms. Other kinds of Iron quiet. We now quote: Eglinton Pig at $44@$45; Glengarnock at $45@$46; No. 1 American Pig at $45@$48; No. 2 do. at $41@$45; Wrought Scrap at $46@$48; English Rails at $65@$68, gold; American Rails, at works, at $75@$80; Old Rails, $50@$52....Pig-lead has been quiet since our last with foreign quoted at 6⅝c., gold, for ordinary....Spelter has been dull at 7½c.@7⅝c., gold....Pig-tin has been inactive, with sales reported of only 5 tons English, to arrive, at 29c., gold, and Straits quoted at 31½c.@31¾c.; English at 29½c., and Banca at 35c., gold. Tin Plates slow of sale; Charcoal Plates quoted here at $11 12½@$11 50; Charcoal Terne, $9 75@$10 50; Coke, $8 75@$9 25; Coke Terne, $7 75@$9, gold, ℘ box. Zinc neglected.

MOLASSES—The demand has been somewhat brisker, with prices of desirable lots quoted essentially unaltered. Sales have been reported of 400 hhds. Barbadoes, and 400 hhds. St. Kitts, on private terms; 15 hhds. Barbadoes at 38c., 10 hhds. Porto Rico at 65c., and 50 hhds Cuba Muscovado at 30½c. ℘ gallon. We quote: New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, at from 60c.@85c.; Porto Rico at 30c.@60c., Cuba at 18c.@38c., English Islands at 28c.@45c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—There has been less activity in Resin, at unchanged prices; Strained to Good Strained quoted at $3@$3 10; sales have been reported since our last of 1,400 bbls. Strained at $3@$3 05, the latter rate delivered....Tar has been in slack demand, at unchanged rates; 20 bbls. Newbern sold at $4 25 ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine rather dull at 44c.; sales, 150 bbls.

OILS—Crude Whale has been quite sparingly sought after at about former rates; 420 bbls. Northern sold at New-Bedford for manufacturing on private terms. Crude Sperm has been in fair request at somewhat firmer prices, with sales reported at New-Bedford of 1,000 bbls., for manufacturing, chiefly at $1 40, and 900 bbls. for export, at $1 40 ℘ gallon. Manufactured Whale and Sperm quiet and unchanged. Linseed selling in a jobbing way to a moderate extent at steady figures. Lard-oil quiet at former quotations. Menhaden and Cotton-seed Oil inactive but steady. Other kinds dull. Crude Whale quoted at 58c.@65c.; Bleached Whale at 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 40@$1 42½; Unbleached Sperm at $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached at $1 67½@$1 70; prime to very choice Lard-oil at 68c.@75c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do., 50c.@51c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 95c.@97c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 12½@$1 15, in casks; Menhaden at 42c.@42½c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 47c.@47½c.; Yellow and White at 54c.@62½c. ℘ gallon; Palm-oil at 8½c.@8¾c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, quiet at 7¼c....Refined has been very slow of sale in the local market at 17¾c.@17⅞c. for early, and 18¼c. for forward deliveries....At Philadelphia sales were made of 700 bbls. early delivery, on private terms, and 500 bbls. September option at 18c....Refined, in cases, dull at 23c.@23½c....Naphtha very quiet at 10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet for early delivery, but has been held more firmly, with sales reported of small lots of new Western Mess at $17@$17 12½; 100 bbls. City Prime Mess at $19@$20; and small lots of Extra Prime at $14 50....For forward delivery a more active demand has been noted on a steadier basis as to values, with sales reported since our last of 1,500 bbls. new Western Mess, July option, at $16 90@$16 95; 1,500 bbls. do. August, at $16 90; and 250 bbls. do. September, at $17....Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand, with City quoted at 6¾c.@7¼c....Cut-meats have been quiet at about previous quotations, with sales reported of 15,000 ℔s. Rib Bellies at 12@14 ℔s. at 8½c.; 1,250 Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 15¾c., and 450 Pickled do. at 9c.@9½c.; 825 Smoked Shoulders, chiefly at 10c., and 450 16c....Bacon has been firm but quiet; 110 boxes Long Clear were placed, in lots, at 9c.@9¾c., the latter rate for very fancy, and 25 boxes Long Rib reported at 9¾c., with other small lots of stock at full prices....Lard has been dull for early delivery, with prices favoring purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of small lots of Western steam at 8½c.@8⅝c.; 200 tcs. City do. at 8⅜c.; and for forward delivery business has been limited in contracts for other months than September, which latter option was in more favor with buyers. Sales have been reported of 750 tcs. Western Steam, August option, at 8⅞c., and 3,500 tcs. do., September, at 9c. Also, 1,000 tcs. do., to arrive in August, on bill of lading, at 8¾c. ℘ ℔....Beef has been very moderately dealt in on the basis of former figures. We quote at from $7 75@$10 75 for New Mess; $10 75@$13 for New Extra do. ℘ bbl....Tierce Beef at $16 50@$18 50 for Prime Mess; $20@$22 for India Mess, and $23@$26 for Extra India Mess; sales, 90 bbls. Beef Hams in more demand within the range of $23@$29 for inferior to choice brands; sales, 200 bbls....There has been rather more call for Butter, especially for the finer grades, at rather stronger prices. We quote at from 23c.@29c. for fair to very choice State; 28c.@30c. for fancy lots, and 14c.@20c. for Western, chiefly within the range of 15c.@18c. for fair to very good; 21c.@23c. for fancy do.; 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock....Cheese has been in moderately active request on a generally steady basis as to values, with, on fine to choice stock, a rather stronger range. State Factory, poor to fancy, quoted at from 8c.@13c., chiefly at 12½c.@12¾c. for fair to very fine to strictly fine stock, and 11c.@12c. for very fancy, in small lots; State Dairy at 8c.@11½c. for good shipping qualities, and a shade higher figures for very fancy; Western product at 9c.@12c. for ordinary to very choice Factory; 4c.@6c. for Skimmed stock, ℘ ℔.

SEEDS—Have been very slow of sale, since our last, with Clover quoted at from 8½c.@9c. ℘ ℔. for fair ordinary to choice; Rough Flax at from $2 40@$2 60; Timothy at $4 25@$4 40, and Calcutta Linseed at $2 52½c. gold, ℘ bushel.

SUGARS—A brisk demand prevailed for Raw for refining purposes, with values quoted strong, on reduced offerings of stock. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,322 hhds. and 975 boxes, including 960 hhds. good fair to good refining Cuba at 8c.@8½c.; 467 hhds. scant fair to good fair do. do. at 7¾c.@8c.; 1,400 hhds. refining do., part good fair, at 8c.; 450 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 8c.; 80 hhds. and 525 boxes Centrifugal at 9c.; 25 hhds. Demerara, to the trade, at 10¼c.; and 450 boxes Molasses Sugar at 7½c.@7¾c. ℘ ℔. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; No. 12 Boxed Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugals, Nos. 10 and 13, 8⅝c.@9¼c. Refined Sugars have been actively sought after, with Powdered now quoted at 11c.@11½c.; Crushed at 11c.@11½c.; and Granulated, 11⅛c.@11¼c.; A's, 10⅜c.@10½c.; Yellow at 9½c.@10¼c., ℘ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been more active at firm prices, with sales reported of equal to 235,000 ℔s. at 8c.@8¾c., chiefly at 8⅝c.@8¾c. for very good to prime samples. Stearine steady, but quiet. Of Grease, 160 pkgs. sold at 5½c.@7¼c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—A more satisfactory inquiry has been noted for desirable samples, chiefly of Green and Oolong stock, prices of which have been fairly supported, holders evincing rather more confidence. Sales have been reported of 9,000 half chests Green on private terms, in job lots, quoted at 28c.@38c.; good to fine Hyson, 40c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 60c.@80c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 25c.@35c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 45c.@60c.; extra fine to finest do., 90c.@$1; common to fair Gunpowder, 35c.@45c., and Imperial, 28c.@35c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 50c.@70c., and Imperial, 45c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, 80c.@$1 05, and Imperial, 65c.@80c.; common to fine Twankay, 20c.@26c.; common to fine Uncolored Japan, 30c.@80c.; extra fine to finest, 85c.@90c.; common to fair Oolong, 23c.@28c.; good to finest Oolong, 32c.@85c.; common to fair Souchong, 22c.@28c.; good to fine Souchong, 35c.@45c., and extra fine to finest do., 55c.@80c., ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in fair request and steady in price; 300 hhds. sold at 7½c.@14c. ℘ ℔. A moderate business has been noted in other kinds within the previous range. Sales have been reported of 40 cases 1872 Pennsylvania Seed-leaf on private terms; 58 cases 1872 Ohio at 5½c.; 150 cases 1872 Wisconsin, and 66 cases 1871 do. on private terms; 100 cases 1871 Connecticut at 15c.@60c.; 50 cases 1870 Sundries at 8c.@10c., and 200 bales Havana at 80c.@95c. ℘ ℔. We quote:

	Light Grades.	Heavy Grades.
Lugs	7c. @ 8¼c.	7¼c.@ 8½c.
Common to Medium Leaf	8½c.@ 9½c.	9c. @10½c.
Good Leaf	10c. @10½c.	11c. @12c.
Fine Leaf	11c. @12c.	12c. @13c.
Select Leaf	12½c.@13c.	13½c.@15c.

Seed Leaf thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts 1871 Seed Leaf thus: Wrappers, 25c.@50c.; Seconds, 12c.@25c.; Wrappers, 60c.@75c.; New-York Fillers, 10c.@11c.; Selections, 40c.@45c.; Assorted lots, 11c.@14c.; Wrappers, 18c.@35c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 10c.@14c.; Wrappers, 22c.@60c.; Assorted lots, 18c.@25c.; Ohio Fillers, 6c.@8c.; Wrappers, 18c.@35c.; Assorted lots, 9½c.@12c. And 1872 Seed Leaf as follows: Connecticut Fillers, 8c.@10c.; Connecticut Seconds, 18c.@22c.; Pennsylvania assorted lots, 9c.@20c.; Ohio assorted lots, 5½c.@7½c.; Wisconsin assorted lots, 5¼c.@6¼c. Havana Tobacco as follows: 75c.@$1 10, currency. Yara—Assorted, 95c. And Manufactured thus: Black Work, common to medium, 16c.@18c.; good and fine, 20c.@25c.; Bright Work, common, 20c.@25c.; good and fine, 30c.@45c., ℘ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Has been very lightly dealt in, with Arctic quoted at 93c.@95c., and South Sea at $1, gold, ℘ ℔. Messrs. Taft, Lee & Co. sum up the recent movements thus: "The only sales we have to report include 4,000 ℔s. Arctic at 93c., gold, for export."

	Pounds.	Pounds.
Stock July 7		161,000
Sales—Export	4,000	
Home use	none.	4,000
Present stock		157,000

WHISKY—Steady at 93½c.; sales, 250 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been more activity in the way of berth freights, chiefly in the line of Grain engagements. The chartering movement has been on a moderate scale at about previous quotations, with vessels for the Petroleum, Grain, Tobacco, and Naval Stores trades continuing in most request....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 60 hhds. Tallow at 40s.; 100 hhds. Molasses at 37s. 6d.; and, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain at 12d.; 8,000 bushels do. at 12¾d.; 16,000 bushels do. (relet room) at 12d.; 8,000 bushels Corn at 11¾d. ℘ bushel; 4,800 boxes Cheese at 70s.; 50 bbls. Pork, 50 tcs. Beef, and 150 boxes Bacon, on private terms. Also, a ship, 1,068 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 100s., an extreme rate. And a ship, 1,097 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 115s. 9d....For London, by steam, 50 tcs. Provisions, at 9s. ℘ tierce; 50 boxes Bacon at 55s. ℘ [illegible]; 100 bbls. Pork at [illegible] ℘ [illegible]....For [illegible] by steam, [illegible] bushels Grain at 11½d. ℘ bushel, which rate indicates a slight decline in this instance....For the United Kingdom, direct, a British brig, [illegible] tons, reported with Oil-cake, hence, on private terms; a British bark, 290 tons, hence, with about 2,100 quarters Grain, at 8s. 9d.; an Italian bark, 414 tons, with about 2,800 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at [illegible] ℘ quarter; a British brig, 173 tons, reported from St. Kitts, at 50s....For Penarth Roads and orders, a British bark, 315 tons, hence, with about 2,100 quarters Grain, at 8s. 6d. ℘ quarter....For Cork and orders, a German brig, [illegible] tons, (to arrive some weeks hence from England,) with a full cargo of Resin from Wilmington, on private terms, and a brig, 190 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, with privileges embracing the east coast of Ireland, at 120s....For Dougal direct, a brig, 186 tons, with Deals, from St. John, at 115s. 3d....For the Continent, a British bark, 723 tons, (to arrive,) hence with about 4,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 9d., excluding the Dutch ports, or 7s. 1½d., Dutch ports included. A German bark, 639 tons, just arrived at Philadelphia, had been chartered previously to load with Petroleum, as already reported; also, a German bark, 380 tons, just arrived there coastwise....For the Baltic, a British brig, 189 tons, hence, with about 1,300 bbls. Petroleum at 9s.; a German brig, 189 tons, hence, with about 1,200 bbls. do. also at 9s.; and a Norwegian bark, 380 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. do. (to windward,) reported at 9s. 6d. ℘ bbl....For Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, or Naples direct, an Italian ship, 757 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with Tobacco, at 60s....For the Adriatic, direct, an American brig, 325 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For the British Channel and orders, a bark, 524 tons, reported from Trinidad, at 50s....For St. Lucia, a British brig, 170 tons, with coal, from Port Johnson, at $5 75, gold....For the north side of Cuba and back, an American brig, 242 tons, at $7 50....For Santa Martha and back, an American brig, 281 tons, on private terms....For Curacoa, an American schooner, 160 tons, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $16....For Boston, an American bark, 350 tons, with Salt, from Turk's Island, reported at 11c....For New-York, two British schooners, 125 and 111 tons, reported from Arroyo, at 40c. and $3 75; an American schooner, 286 tons, from Humacoa, same rate; a British brig, 188 tons, and an American brig, 264 tons, from Vieques, on the basis of 37½c. and $3 75; a British brig, 189 tons, from Ponce, at 40c., and an American bark, 434 tons, with Salt, from Turk's Island, reported at 11c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 22.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—8,200 bbls. Flour, 150,418 bushels Wheat, 173,516 bushels Corn, 35,345 bushels Oats, 452 bushels Barley. Canal Shipments—130,787 bushels Wheat, 56,006 bushels Corn, 15,928 bushels Oats. Rail Exports—18,750 bushels Wheat, 47,854 bushels Corn, 92,957 bushels Oats. Canal Freights weaker; Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9c.@9¼c.; Oats, 6¼c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$8; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $9@$9 75. Wheat weak and quiet; sales of small lots Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 36, and Sheboygan Spring at $1 42; quoted, Duluth No. 1 Spring at $1 42; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 42; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 34@$1 36; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 33; White Canada, $1 65@$1 75; White Michigan, $1 65@$1 82½. Corn active and ½c. lower; sales of 8,000 bushels No. 2 Dry at 46½c., 35,000 bushels at 46c.; 3,000 bushels, per sample, at 45c. Oats neglected; Chicago No. 2 held at 37½c.@38c.; Milwaukee No. 2 at 39c. Rye nominal at 73c.@75c. Barley-malt firm; prime Winter Western, $1 15@$1 20; prime Canada, $1 25. Rye Malt held as 95c. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Spring, $1 29; No. 2 Spring, $1 19½, cash, $1 19 July, $1 13¼ August; No. 3 Spring, $1 10; Rejected, 91c.@92c. Corn steady, closing a shade easier; No. 2 Mixed, 37c., regular; 37½c. fresh, spot; 37½c.@37⅝c. August; 39¼c. September. Oats quiet and weak at 28½c. cash; 27¾c. August; Rejected, 26c.@26¼c. Rye in fair demand, and firm; No. 2, 57c. cash; 55c. August. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, quotable at 65c.@70c. cash; sales at 81c.@83c. September. Pork in fair demand and firm at $15 spot; held at $15 40 August, with $15 30 bid. Lard held at $8 10 spot; $8 bid; sales of Summer at $7 62½. Bulk-meats in fair demand and higher for Short Rib Middles, with sales loose at 8¼c.; Shoulders nominally 8½c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; no sales. Whisky in fair demand and advanced to 91c. Freights firm; Corn, to Buffalo, held at 5½c.; to Kingston, 10½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 284,000 bushels Corn, 73,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 424,000 bushels Corn, 74,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 22.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 2,000 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $10 for White Winter, and $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat dull; sales of 1,200 bushels prime White Canada at $1 85; 600 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 51. Corn quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels Low Mixed, in car lots, at 54c. Corn-meal, $1 15 for Bolted, $1 10 for Unbolted, ℘ cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $19@$20; Shipstuffs, $20@$21; Middlings, $21@$23, ℘ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7½c.; Peas, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—4,400 bushels Wheat, 352,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—8,000 bushels Wheat, 1,986,000 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain on the canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tidewater yesterday noon, as near as can be ascertained, was 1,837,000 bushels Wheat, 847,000 bushels Corn, 373,009 bushels Oats, 84,000 bushels Rye, 7,800 bushels Peas.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Clover-seed dull; prices nominal. Timothy—small sales at $4 25@$4 50. Flaxseed in better supply; common, $2 25. Flour in improved demand, and higher for the better grades; others neglected and nominal; Superfine, $3 50@$4 50; Extras, $4 50@$5 50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$7 75; State, Ohio and Indiana do., $7 50@$8 50; High Grades, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat in good demand for Prime; other grades dull; Old and New Red, $1 68@$1 75; No. 1 Spring, $1 50. Rye firm at 65c.@68c. Corn held higher; Yellow at 60c.@62c.; Mixed Western, 60c.@61c.; Rejected, 54c.; White, 70c. Oats rather quiet; Western White, 48c.@50c.; Mixed, 43½c.@44c. Groceries—Small business. Provisions command very full figures, with small business. Petroleum dull; Crude, 11½c.; Refined, 18¼c.@18½c. Whisky dull at 93½c.@94c.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged, with a good demand for old stock; supply light. Wheat easier for lower grades; New No. 2 Fall, $1 40@$1 42; best grades firm; prime to strictly prime, $1 35@$1 40; choice, $1 45. Corn firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 36c. Oats unsettled, cash; 37½c.@38c. August; 45c. sacked. Oats tired and inactive; No. 2, 31c.@32c. Rye firm at 60c. Whisky quiet. Barley—No market. Pork quiet at $16 50. Dry-salted Meats nominally 90c. [illegible]—No sales. Bacon unchanged for small lots; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10c., cash and August. Lard dull; Refined, 9¼c. Cattle active; fat native better; Hogs lower at $4 25@$4 50. [illegible] Cows and Heifers, $2 10@$4; medium to choice Beeves, $3 85@$5 60. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 Hogs.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—Flour unchanged, quiet, and steady. Wheat steady; choice White, $1 75@$1 78; fair to prime, $1 60@$1 70; choice Amber, $1 70@$1 72; good to prime Red, $1 60@$1 65; common to fair do., $1 45@$1 55; Western Red, $1 50@$1 55; do. Amber, $1 56@$1 60. Corn firm and scarce at 67c. for White Southern; 60c. for Yellow do.; 57c.@58c. for Mixed Western. Oats dull; Southern, 50c.@52c. for Western Mixed, 45c.; do. White, 46c.@48c. Rye dull at 65c. Hay unchanged. Mess Pork very firm at $17 25@$17 50. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c. Bacon in fair demand; 8½c.@; Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard quiet, unchanged. Sugar firm. Western Butter good and unchanged. Whisky scarce at 95c.

TOLEDO, July 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 2c.@3c.; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 65; Amber Michigan spot, $1 54½; July, $1 54; August, $1 38¼; No. 1 Red spot, $1 54½; August, $1 36; No. 3 New Red $1 30. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed spot, 44c.; July and August, 44½c.; September, 45¼c.; Low Mixed spot, 43½c.; September, 45¼c.; no grade, 41½c.; damaged, 31½c.; Yellow, 44½c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 40c.; No. 2, 32½c.; Michigan, 33c. Freights firm; to Buffalo, 4½c.; to Oswego, 8½c.; to Kingston, 8½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, July 22.—Flour steady at $6 75@$7 10. Wheat firm; New, $1 25@$1 35. Corn dull and unchanged. Rye quiet at 70c.@72c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Provisions active for Bulk Meats and Bacon. Pork quiet at $16. Lard inactive; Steam held at 8⅛c.; Kettle, 8¾c.@8⅞c. Bulk Meats strong and active; sales, 300,000 ℔s. Shoulders at 7⅛c., held at 7¼c.; sales, 300,000 ℔s. buyer August at 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; sales over 1,000,000 ℔s. at 9⅛c., buyer August; Clear Sides held at 9⅞c. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.@10c. Whisky firm at 92c.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—Flour in fair demand; Fancy, $7 50; A No. 1, $8 25; Extra Family, $6. Wheat firmer; sample lots of choice Red and White at $1 20@$1 30 on arrival; Old, nominally $1 25@$1 35. Corn easier at 57c.@62c., sacked. Oats on arrival, steady at 43c.@44c., sacked. Rye steady at 65c.@70c., on arrival. Barley nominal. Provisions firmer and active. Pork, $16@$16 25. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Sides, 10¼c.@10½c., packed. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14½c.@15c.; Plain, 13c.@13½c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7½c.; Sides, 9¼c.@9⅜c., held higher at the close. Lard quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Extra Family, $5 62½. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1 30¼; No. 2, $1 23½ cash, or July; $1 18 August. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 38c. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 28½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 60c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 Spring, 80c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5½c.; to Oswego, 10½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 105,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, July 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; Extra, $1 94 asked, $1 90 best bid; No. 1 White, $1 80 asked; Amber Michigan, $1 58@$1 59. Corn steady; No. 1, 46c.; No. 2 Mixed, 42c. Oats in good demand at 38c. Receipts—1,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 22.—Oats firm at 43c. Bran scarce at 80c. Hay—Choice scarce; Prime, $24. Sugar quiet; Fair to good Fair, 8½c.@9c. Whisky firmer at 93c.@98c. Other articles unchanged; the rain checks business. Exchange—Sterling, 127½; New-York, Sight, ⅛ premium. Gold, 116.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—Flour in good demand; Family, $7@$8 50. Corn in good demand; White, 66c.@67c.; Yellow, 55c.@56c. Oats in good demand at 43c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Pork and Lard dull and nominal.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 22.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 39½c. Resin quiet; $2 40 for strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 for Hard; $3 20 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar higher; sales at $3 50.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Red held $1 57½@$1 58; No. 2, $1 44. Corn unchanged. Oats steady; No. 1, 40c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 22.—Cotton nominal; business mostly suspended; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 231 bales; gross receipts, 290 bales; exports, coastwise, bales; sales last evening, 300 bales; stock, 32,758 bales.

MOBILE, July 22.—Cotton nominal; Middlings, 18¼c.@18½c.; Low Middlings, 17¼c. Net receipts, 37 bales; exports, coastwise, 44 bales; stock, 11,351 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 22.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19c.@19¼c.; net receipts, 315 bales; gross receipts, 345 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,460 bales.

MEMPHIS, July 22.—Cotton firm; Low Middling, 18½c.; receipts, 152 bales; shipments, 536 bales; stock, 9,442 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 22.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 297 bales; sales, 34 bales; stock, 6,302 bales.

GALVESTON, July 22.—Cotton quiet; Good Ordinary, 14¾c. Net receipts, 59 bales; stock, 13,718 bales.

AUGUSTA, July 22.—Cotton steady; Middlings 18c. Receipts, 118 bales; sales, 309 bales.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MISS—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The Trustees of the Riot Relief Fund have very judiciously made a present of $1,000 to **PATRICK BYRNES**, the policeman who fought so gallantly with a party of burglars a few nights ago, and who received very severe injuries in the discharge of his duties. We now hope that the Police Commissioners will make **BYRNES** a roundsman. He thoroughly deserves promotion, and the effect upon the rest of the force could not fail to be beneficial. The police have quite enough to contend with, and no opportunity ought to be lost of encouraging them to perform their up-hill work. The letter of the Trustees of the Riot Fund is followed in our columns by an interesting sketch of the fund itself. To Mr. **LEONARD JEROME** and Mr. **ISAAC BELL**, and, indeed, to all the Trustees, great credit is due for the wise management of the money. We wish every private trust fell into such good hands. We believe that the Trustees have still nearly $50,000 by them, notwithstanding all they have disbursed. The original sum subscribed was only $55,000. Good investments and accumulated interest explain this state of affairs. Mr. **JEROME**, Mr. **BELL**, and the other gentlemen who interest themselves in the management of this excellent fund, are well entitled to the thanks of the community for their disinterested and most efficient services.

One of our correspondents, who yesterday suggested that the sale of unripe fruit in the streets largely accounts for the increased mortality, is doubtless near the mark. Everywhere down-town may be seen miserable little green apples and peaches, which poor children eagerly buy with the cent or two they manage to beg or earn. Then they go home, get a bad attack of an ordinary Summer complaint—which is undoubtedly very virulent in form this year—and we hear of cholera. That bad water or recklessness in diet is the cause of half these cases, no one can doubt who examines into the facts. In Nashville, where this disease has been very prevalent, we are told that a certain spring near the infected part of the town was cleaned out. It was found that the spring was half choked with rubbish, consisting of "hair-pins, old boots and pieces of leather, an old pocket-book, broken oil-lamps, three bottles of hair-oil, a barlow knife, dirk, black ring, snuff-box, three candles, and a large number of other things, the most startling among which were three empty bottles labeled 'poison,' with the characteristic death's head and cross-bones." A decoction of old leather and hair-pins, mixed with poison, is enough to give anybody cholera, or what passes for cholera. Bad water, bad fruit, bad food, and bad air—these are taken every day by large numbers of people, and the weak, sickly, and very young succumb to their combined effect. Proper attention to the conditions of health would save us from epidemics—but we must say that few people, in office or out of it, consent to pay this attention.

The proper course for the Board of Health to pursue, in relation to the Washington Market nuisance, is simply to remove the booths, and leave the owners or occupiers of them to find a remedy if they can. Let the filthy mess be cleared away—that is the step clearly demanded by the public welfare. The owners of the stalls have acted illegally—they have no right to use the sidewalk, and the Board of Health need not be afraid of any actions they may bring. It seems to be only legally-constituted authorities which are afraid of the law in this City. Let the police sweep away the booths, and leave the stall-keepers to get what redress they can.

Attorney General **WILLIAMS** has reversed the decision of Judge **BLATCHFORD** in the somewhat noted Carl Vogt case. The difference between the two legal authorities is as to the interpretation that can fairly be given to the word jurisdiction in the Extradition Treaty with Prussia. The treaty binds the United States to surrender persons proven to have committed certain crimes within the jurisdiction of Prussia. Judge **BLATCHFORD** decided that this meant crimes wherever committed which could be punished under Prussian law. But the Attorney General, "with diffidence and regret," finds himself unable to attach this meaning to the treaty. We have already pointed out that it would be in the interest of justice if the United States could return **VOGT**, who appears to be at once a robber, a murderer, and guilty of arson. At the same time, so obvious a case of the miscarriage of law may lead to an extension and revision of our extradition system, at present very limited and faulty.

The directors of the Brooklyn Trust Company will probably meet to-night. It is to be hoped that they will be able to get at the bottom of the mystery which now hangs over the affairs of the concern, and which is having an unfortunate effect on the financial circles of Brooklyn. One thing, at least, they ought not to be long in discovering, and that is that the loans to **RODMAN**, the secretary, are directly contrary to their charter. Section 16 of that despised statute expressly says: "No loan shall be made, directly or indirectly, to any trustee or officer." Yet **RODMAN** has borrowed some $30,000 within a comparatively brief time; the President borrowed $150,000—the two sums together amounting to over thirty per cent. of the capital and reserve of the company. If any attempt is made to go on with the company, what guarantee can be offered that similar proceedings will not again be allowed? In this connection it is proper to say that the company is (or was) not simply a bank. It is that, and much more, since it not only received money on deposit, but it was empowered to manage estates, and especially to act as trustee for married women and as guardian for minor children. These facts make the gross negligence of the directors all the more blameworthy.

Affairs in Spain are going from bad to worse, but the most painful feature of the situation is the total lack of discipline exhibited by the new levies of Republican troops. A recent traveler through the Carlist lines found some of the leaders of the "cause" talking after this fashion: "If the Carlists just remain quiet another six months the troops will have shot all their chiefs and then be shot themselves by the Francos." Recent events give some color to this opinion; and, meanwhile, it is clear enough that of the two enemies of the Republic—the Carlists and the Internationalists—the latter are the more formidable.

The robbery of an eastward-bound transcontinental train between Council Bluffs and Des Moines yesterday morning recalls some of the boldest and most dastardly of the old express robberies on the plains. Hanging is really too good for the miscreants who first suddenly moved a rail from the track of the advancing cars, and then proceeded to fire upon the officers of the train, and to rifle the baggage-car of its portable articles of value. Nothing but the admirable presence of mind of the engineer, whose life was sacrificed to his fidelity, prevented a wholesale slaughter of the passengers. The robbers, doubtless, considered their job as neatly done, though they failed to secure the valuable prize which they expected, but as usual in such cases, they left one little detail unattended to. They failed to cut the telegraph wires, and so the emissaries of justice are on their track while the trail is still fresh. The chances are strongly in favor of the ruffians meeting the punishment they have so richly merited.

THE WORK OF THE FALL.

There is a great deal of hard work to be done by our Republican friends in the Fall, although no one would think so to look at them. They are passing the Summer very comfortably, some of them perhaps deriving a little mild amusement from the futile efforts of one or two wild papers to get up a discussion about "Cæsarism." It is a year in which it is very hard to kindle any great interest in politics. There are, doubtless, men who are keeping a sharp eye on the prospects of the next election; but we are not sure that they are the men whom the public would care to see taking the lead in such matters. They are the old hands—the "veterans" who never interfere in public affairs without doing mischief, and who cannot discard their favorite theory that corruption is the only means by which a party can retain or recover its power. Theoretically, no one wants to see the management of elections fall into such hands as these. Practically, no one takes any pains to prevent it. We might all have learnt long ago that if honest citizens will not take an interest in elections, dishonest ones will; and we have seen what comes of resigning the field to the latter class. Notwithstanding our best efforts, the work of thorough reform, in all branches of the State Government, goes on slowly enough. In this City we thought an "honest Democrat" might be induced to act fairly by the people. But honesty to a Democrat in these days seems to be a word without meaning. It will be the fault of Republicans if they go to that school again for Reformers.

We have already reminded our readers that we have this year to elect the Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, State Engineer, Canal Commissioner, and Prison Inspector. We have also to elect both Senate and Assembly. Then we must fill up the places of two Supreme Court and two Superior Court judges, of Sheriff, and of County Clerk. It is quite time that our party began to cast about for candidates for these important posts. Our representatives from the City in Senate and Assembly are expected to do very important work, and they cannot be too carefully chosen. At the last election we made an improvement; but we were far from realizing the ideal at which we ought to aim. To waste the golden opportunity now before us would be an act of unpardonable folly. It is to be hoped that the Reform movement had sufficient vitality in it to carry it over two or three years. The Tammany Democrats are always watching for an opportunity to take possession of the City once more. We may be apathetic, but they are not. They are very much out at elbow now—some of them are keeping little bar-rooms, others are trying to pick up a few dollars by gambling. But they would very soon retrieve their fortunes if we gave them a chance. Go away from your house and leave the doors open, and see how soon the thieves would walk in and make themselves at home.

The great body of honest citizens will, we believe, do what is right at the proper time, if the Republican leaders place before them unimpeachable men. They may do that, of course, and still make mistakes. Mr. **HAVEMEYER** seemed to be a man beyond reproach—no one could have supposed beforehand that he would go to the depositaries of obscene literature for his Superintendent of Police, or obstruct public improvements, or make the City a sort of big almshouse for his broken-down old friends. The Democrats, however, are responsible for him. We see that even an honest Democrat of the present day—if Mr. **HAVEMEYER** can be said to belong to the present day—cannot keep good faith with the public. Undoubtedly a man elected to do the work of Reform may shamefully betray us, as **HAVEMEYER** has done. We know, however, of no magic test by which we can guard against this. A man is like a horse in one thing—until you try him you never know how he will turn out. You may take him on excellent recommendations, and yet he may prove—probably *will* prove, if you buy him of a friend—a vicious or broken-down hack. The only thing that can be done is to take all reasonable precautions against being deceived. Let us choose men of good character, as we did in **HAVEMEYER'S** case—if they turn out badly, the shame rests upon them, not upon us. If we thoroughly inquire into a servant's character, and test his fitness so far as we can do so before he actually begins work, and exhaust every means of informing ourselves as to his qualifications—and if, after doing all that, he proves to be hopelessly foolish or incompetent, we cannot take any blame to ourselves. Let us, then, select as candidates the men whom there is every presumptive reason to believe will be well qualified for their posts. We had hoped for the assistance of the Committee of Seventy, but in the present state of that body it cannot expect to have any influence with the public. It is at present simply an avenue to office. There are some good and disinterested men upon it, but it is to-day composed chiefly of office-seekers. We shall certainly decline to adopt any of its recommendations. If it wishes to do good it should reorganize itself, and adopt as its fundamental rule the principle that no member of it shall apply for or accept office. There would soon be a great scattering among the "Seventy." As it now stands, the committee has outlived its usefulness, and has even fallen into great suspicion, and at the next election it must expect to figure as a cypher.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

By a curious piece of maladroitness, the Gladstone Ministry found itself outvoted, a fortnight ago, on the question of moving an address to the Crown on the subject of international arbitration. The exact words of the motion presented by Mr. H. **RICHARD** were these:

> "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to instruct her Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to enter into communication with foreign Powers with a view to further improvement in international law, and the establishment of a general and permanent system of international arbitration."

The motion points to nothing less than the establishment of an International Court of Arbitration, ready at all times to listen to and decide questions which are usually submitted to the arbitrament of the sword. So long ago as 1849 a similar motion was made by the late Mr. **COBDEN**, who found the House of Commons of that day not at all disposed to entertain the project. Mr. **RICHARD'S** motion was passed through the negligence of the Government whip by a small majority in a thin House, and in the present instance the address will, of course, be presented, but with almost equal certainty that that will be the last of it. The mover of the resolution was eloquent enough in descanting upon the terrible burden of the war debts and the military expenditures of Europe. As a concise history of the triumphs of arbitration in international disputes, his speech was perfectly satisfactory. But he failed entirely to indicate how any High Court of Arbitration could make its decision respected. As Mr. **GLADSTONE** very fairly put the case: "It was to trust to moral force alone. That presupposed a condition of nations in which moral force would be strong enough to induce each of them to give up the prepossessions and predilections connected with its own particular interests and passions, and to adopt a judgment proceeding from some impartial source." In fact, by the time a High Court of Arbitration, administering a comprehensive and generally accepted code of international law, can be got into successful operation, nations will be pervaded by such a spirit as will render war impossible, and secure in any event a friendly adjustment of international difficulties. A change in the temper and aims of the great nations of Europe is the essential thing. A spirit of conciliation must precede the formation of the code, not the code the peaceful disposition.

To people who think that the triumph of arbitration in international disputes will be accomplished by slow and laborious steps only, and will rest upon a number of successful precedents rather than on a systematically constructed code of legal maxims, the practical results of the system are, thus far, very encouraging. As Mr. **RICHARD** pointed out, one of the earliest applications of the principle related to the Portendic claims, arising out of the blockade of the Moorish coast by France, in 1834-5. That difficulty was referred to the arbitration of the King of Prussia, and his award was accepted. In 1833 the subjects of dispute which had arisen between the United States and Great Britain during the previous twenty-one years, but chiefly relating to the spoliations of the war of 1812-14, were referred to joint commissioners, between whom, Mr. **JOSHUA BATES**, the American partner of the **BARINGS**, and the founder of the Boston Public Library, was appointed umpire. These were also, mainly because of the excellent judgment of the umpire, satisfactorily adjusted. Then there was the difficulty between England and Greece in 1849-50, which was settled through the mediation of France, and the further case of the pending war between Turkey and Greece over the Cretan insurrection, where a joint resolution of a conference of the Great Powers not backed by any threat of force succeeded in averting hostilities. The dispute between England and Brazil in 1863 was settled under the arbitration of the King of the Belgians; the Luxembourg difficulty between France and Germany was smoothed over in 1868, mainly through the mediation of the British Foreign Minister, Lord **DERBY**, while his successor, Lord **CLARENDON**, had similar good fortune in averting any serious issue to the quarrel between France and Belgium over the question of controlling the railroads connecting the two countries.

A series of precedents like these may, as Mr. **GLADSTONE** hoped they would, "harden into rule." It is consoling to be assured that the latest and most striking examples of the application of the principle of arbitration at Geneva and at Berlin are regarded as exceptional pieces of good fortune in England. The peace party, for which Mr. **RICHARD** speaks, is glad that on both the *Alabama* and San Juan questions the award went against England, because it gave the country a better chance of showing the value it attached to the principle of arbitration. Mr. **GLADSTONE** was rather disposed to indorse this view; at any rate, he was decidedly of opinion that the world would see from the reception given in England to the awards of Geneva and Berlin that "their attachment to the principle of arbitration was not a vulgar and sordid attachment, founded on a confident expectation of success; that they valued the principle for its own sake; that they valued it far more than either the territory or the money involved in the dispute." All which breathes a truly Christian spirit, and is much better than the nagging of sundry leading English newspapers over the same subject, and almost makes one forget how near the two countries were to falling into a more bitter dispute than the original one, in their endeavor to agree on the method of becoming reconciled. But satisfactory as has been the record of international arbitration so far, it must not be forgotten that it failed to have the slightest influence over a dispute apparently so simple as that about the Hohenzollern candidature for the throne of Spain, and that there is no "burning question" in the foreign politics of Europe at the present time which any mode of arbitration could prevent becoming a *casus belli* when the parties interested are ready to fight. France certainly would listen to no plea for mediation in regard to her lost provinces; the adherents of the temporal power of the Papacy would laugh at the idea of submitting the wrongs and spoliations of the Holy See to an international court; when Russia wants to get to the Dardanelles again she will consult nothing but the strength of her arm, and if Germany ever wants to incorporate the Teutonic provinces of Austria, she will be in no mood to submit the question to arbitration, because that would involve the possibility of failure. The present generation can hardly expect to see the principle of arbitration exercised over any but a strictly circumscribed field, and it is only to delay its ultimate triumph to insist on expecting too much from it.

THE NEW ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.

The recently-opened route to Washington, by way of the Northern Central and Baltimore and Potomac Railroads, is attracting a good deal of attention. From here to Mantua Junction, a mile and a half this side of the West Philadelphia Depot, this route is the same as the old one. From Mantua Junction it follows for sixty-seven miles to Lancaster, the direct line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. From Lancaster it runs to York, on the Northern Central Railroad, and thence by that road to Baltimore. The whole distance from Mantua Junction to Baltimore is 150 miles, or about fifty miles longer than by the other route. From Baltimore to Washington, by way of the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, the distance is about the same as by the old line.

Notwithstanding the greater length of the new route, the time of the trains going South is no greater, and that of those coming North only about half an hour more than that of the other line. This is owing partly to the delay of the latter in being obliged to go by horses through the streets of Baltimore. This delay is only thirty or thirty-five minutes, and would not of itself be so great a loss of time as would be caused by the difference in distance; for the latter would, other things being equal, be about one hour and a half. But the speed of the new line is, especially going South, is much greater than that of the old one. The difference in this respect is peculiarly observable between here and Mantua Junction, the new line leaving only ten minutes before the other and arriving at Mantua half an hour ahead.

The new route is styled an "air line." It is not easy to see what claim it has to the appellation. An air line between two places, as the expression is generally understood, is simply a straight line—or, rather, one that would be straight were it not for the circumstance that the world is round. To call the circuitous route from Philadelphia to Baltimore by way of Lancaster and York an "air line," in this sense, is about as appropriate as it would be to call the route, all the way by steam-boat, from here to Hartford, an "air line." There is a great deal of talk about "air lines" just now which might as well be omitted. It is becoming a very common fashion to call new roads, where there is a competing route, "air lines." As a matter of fact, the old line from here to Washington is almost as nearly an air line as it would be possible to obtain by any railroad route that could be constructed between the two cities.

With the exception of the tunnel at Baltimore, and the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, the new line runs over roads all of which have been in use for many years. The tunnel at Baltimore is more than a mile and a quarter long, and was a work of great difficulty and expense. The whole route is controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and is part of a through line between this City and New-Orleans which that corporation is seeking to establish, and of much the greater part of which they are said to have already obtained control.

The question here very naturally arises: What use has the Pennsylvania Railroad for a route to the South by way of Baltimore? It is easy to see what they wanted with their Western roads and with those between here and Philadelphia. All these were in direct connection with their original line. But a route to New-Orleans, by way of Washington, is certainly not in any manner an extension of that line. And another question also suggests itself here: Where is the Pennsylvania Railroad going to stop? From present appearances it seems likely to spread itself over the South just as it has over the West. The extent of its lines would be a wonderful contrast with its original road of 249 miles, from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, even if it should stop where it is; and those who manage its affairs evidently have no idea of its discontinuing its growth for some time to come.

We do not see that the new line will make any very great difference to passengers from here to the national capital. It may, indeed, if there should be a contest between it and the other line, bring down fares for a while; but the reduction would probably not last very long. In regard to scenery, however, the new route is far superior to the old one, though the magnificent view of the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace makes up in the latter for many of its deficiencies in this respect.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

The vote of confidence by which the MacMahon Government was sustained in the French Assembly on Monday, by so large a majority, surprises no one. The Assembly was elected upon one single issue—that of immediate peace with Germany upon the best attainable terms, and if elections to fill vacancies are any test, it no longer represents the nation. That the Conservative majority has no confidence in itself, is plain from its recent refusal to examine the bills which **THIERS** had left behind him, to establish a definite form of government in France. The vote on Monday showed only what the previous vote postponing the consideration of constitutional questions had demonstrated, that in the opinion of the reactionary majority, the *statu quo* could not be safely disturbed. The three sections of the majority disagreeing in almost everything else, could at least agree on that point. The Republic, owing to the disagreement of its adversaries, is at present the only possible form of Government for France, but delay may work to the advantage of one of the monarchical factions. Meanwhile, **MACMAHON** quietly continues to undermine the Republic, and the various parties are not idle. Bonapartists flood the country with pamphlets, one of which is entitled *A Dictator Demanded*. The Orleanists appeal to the tax-burdened Paris shop-keepers, who have lost much of the lucrative custom of foreigners, since there has been no glittering court to attract them thither; while the Legitimists foster the love of Church and dynasty by great pilgrimages, worship at shrines, miracles, and other devices which seem to carry France back to the mediæval ages. A veritable "revival of religion" is taking place there, but not according to Protestant ideas or methods.

The Government is active, and a second circular urges mayors and prefects to more diligence in the cause of "public order." Paris still continues in a state of siege, and M. **DUCROS**, the Prefect of the Rhone, stands, sword in hand, over Lyons, endeavoring to overcome that stubborn community of democrats, and still makes war upon "civil funerals," where there are no religious observances, and subjects them to the gravest annoyances, in imitation of similar petty persecutions with which **LOUIS XIV.** used to annoy Protestants.

The work of the Committee on Decentralization, in the Assembly, also points in the same direction. They made a silly attack upon the ballot, which defeated itself by its own absurdity. On the theory that married men are likely to be monarchists, they proposed to give this class two votes, while the radical bachelor was to be contented with one. Proprietors of land in various localities were to have votes wherever they owned property, in imitation of a rule in vogue as to local matters in one of the Southern States in slaveholding times. The absurdity of these propositions killed them, but that they should be seriously entertained shows the temper of the majority.

The Government leans toward Ultramontanism in Italy, and Carlism in Spain; but the clergy have not yet succeeded in pushing it into direct collision with Italy. The temper of their partisans may, however, be clearly understood from their furious cries under the windows of the Italian Consul at Marseilles, and the parade at Nismes, where the statue of **ST. PETER** was exhibited with chains upon his feet. The fact is, that since Italy has repudiated Ultramontanism, it has taken shelter in France, and Bonapartist and Legitimist both court this influence, and even the Orleanists are mildly deferential to it. France seems to believe that she has been chastised for her sins, and this is her way of showing penitence. The Republic is evidently struggling against great odds; her antagonists control the whole official patronage, not only national but local, since local self-government has never existed in France. They also have their hands in the public treasury and the powerful assistance of the Church. The best hope for liberty is in the disagreement of its adversaries.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR GHOSTS.

Whatever their merits otherwise, our fashionable styles of house-building are plainly unfavorable to ghosts. Those misty beings are not partial to modern improvements. Where there are so many dwellings precisely alike, ghosts are deprived of that advantage in the way of surroundings which is so conducive to proper ghostly effect, and to the terror justly inspired by it. "Keeping," as Mr. **FUSELI**, or some other lecturer on art, declared, "is everything." There is a "St. Peter," by **CARLO DOLCI**, in the Pitti Palace, wherein it is plain the artist became enamored of a certain gorgeous and glossy-plumed cock who struts in the foreground. As a consequence, the Saint is made to look like a poulterer. In like manner, your ghost is belittled and put out of countenance by smart new furniture, many windows, fresh paint, and lively frescoes. He may be conjured up among such vanities, perhaps, but he will be of the vulgar optical type, and no more terrible than the apparitions of Mr. Pepper.

This being so, we hold that all true ghosts and all material lovers of the genuine article ought to be very much obliged to any one who palpably has their interests at heart, and proves it by conduct that gives posthumous evidence of that praiseworthy regard. Such a person, no doubt, was the late Widow **BURDETT**, of Gilmorton, England, whose singular will has lately been made, and is likely to continue to be made, the subject of much brisk legal contention. Mrs. **BURDETT** was first married to a surgeon, and, after he died, married his brother. This was twenty-five years ago. In 1849 she had a son, to whom she was deeply attached. He became a cripple, and died in 1867. After this the mother, who had long lived on bad terms with her husband, separated from him. Mrs. **BURDETT** had previously made a will in favor of her son, but providing for his dying before herself. In the latter case her property was to go to a number of persons, entirely excluding her husband. Suit has now been brought by the husband's next of kin to set aside the will—first, on the ground that the testatrix was not, at the time of execution, in her right mind; and, secondly, that she was unduly influenced. The former assumption is founded on the remarkable terms of the will, with which, in the interest of the ghosts, we are more immediately concerned. Mrs. **BURDETT** directs that her house shall remain bolted and barred for a term of twenty years next after her death. The doors and windows are to be bricked entirely up. One small door, in a wing projecting in the rear, is to be left, with many locks and safeguards, for the use of a "respectable married couple," who are to live in the house rent-free to see the various directions fully obeyed. No one else is on any account whatever to enter the house; and every article in it is to remain undisturbed exactly as left by the owner. A codicil, executed in 1871, enforces these injunctions more strongly still. The casements on the inside of all the windows and doors are to be protected by zinc or iron shutters, covered with planking firmly screwed down, and sealed with the seal of the three executors. To conclude, Mrs. **BURDETT'S** pony, her fowls, pigeons, and dogs are all to be shot. The will is in contest, as we have said, and, pending the issue, nothing has been done. The fact that Mrs. **BURDETT** insisted, some time after her son's death, that he was not dead, and memorialized the Secretary of State for permission to disinter the body—which was done and her error demonstrated—has been urged, among other things, as proof of her insanity; and, as the jury of the Court of Probate have been unable to agree, the whole business will pass, we suppose, into the Court of Chancery.

Now, the Court of Chancery has usually been favorable to ghosts, since it has the habit of leaving things undisturbed for long periods, and, so far as this matter goes, any sensible friend of the apparitions may be pleased if the contestants of the will are not. But, pending the litigation, it would seem no more than fair that Mrs. **BURDETT'S** behests as regards bricking up the house should be carried out, so that spirits of that turn of mind may enjoy a sanctuary, impenetrable even to "glimpses of the moon," and wherein the eye of impertinent curiosity would, therefore, seek to peer in vain. A large, old-fashioned country mansion, thus cloaked in impenetrable gloom, to the awe-struck souls of neighboring rustics would soon become an object of profound respect, and in good time would be duly tenanted by them, we may be sure, with the spirit of Mrs. **BURDETT** and a host of congenial friends. But the incidental advantage of having a "haunted house" in the neighborhood is but one of the prosperous results that Mrs. **BURDETT'S** bricking-up process may be expected to assure. It may be that the good lady had in mind to keep her late objectionable spouse out of the house after her demise; but may she not have really contemplated revisiting herself a spot where she had lived so long, and to which she was so much attached; and may not her precautions have been designed to deter the profane from disturbing her there? These questions might be answered, we should say, by Mr. D. D. **HOME**, who could scarcely find a better field for the exercise of his peculiar talents than the Burdett mansion after it has been bricked up, let us say, for four or five years, and dust and cobwebs share with wandering ghosts its melancholy shades. If the Great Apollo of the Spiritualists could not secure a fitting circle of disembodied persons under circumstances like these, we should be tempted to approve, without reserve, of Mr. **BROWNING'S** memorable onslaught, and to say that Mrs. **BURDETT'S** posthumous preparations for the encouragement of ghosts were as futile as "Mr. Sludge's" punishment was well deserved.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE BALLOON TO EUROPE—A LETTER FROM PROF. WISE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your well-digested article upon transatlantic balloons, it is to be regretted that you bring into question Mr. Low and his balloon, "The City of New-York." Mr. Low had no belief in the project, and that balloon project was instituted entirely upon the money-making principle, and inaugurated immediately upon the success of the St. Louis voyage. The money for the outfit was furnished by a party of gentlemen of this City; but who, it is unnecessary to name. The balloon was built strictly to the plan laid down in my work on aeronautics, and partly under my personal directions. The network was made by my brother, and the sewing and cutting was done under the supervision of Dr. Hollis, the same gentleman who cut out and supervised the construction of the balloon Atlantic, furnished by Mr. B. A. Gager for the St. Louis voyage, and of which I became one-fifth owner and director in chief, by article of agreement.

Mr. Low's balloon was well-constructed, and while the work was going on he held out inducements to have me accompany him in the voyage, to which I acceded on condition that the details of the outfit would be made so as to justify the adventure. These details were duly furnished, and then I demanded a written agreement that I should be one of the party to go as a condition preliminary to acting personally in the preparations. While we were dining together in Mr. Low's private room in the Girard House, and talking the matter over, Mr. Low remarked that there was one great objection in his mind to my being a party in the voyage, and it was this: "If you go along you will get all the credit of the enterprise." Finding that I could not go, and believing that Mr. Low would not go himself, I never again touched the matter in his hands. Before we separated I said to him I hoped he would go and distinguish himself, to which he replied that I wouldn't mind seeing him going to the bottom of the ocean while I would be safe on dry land.

That is the truth of history. I would not have written this, having no desire to build up a reputation upon the exposure of other men's fraudulent pretensions, but as that great and fraudulent experiment is so often quoted as an example of the uncertainty of transatlantic ballooning, I deemed this little retrospect of the matter not out of place. And I repeat again, what I have often stated before, that I believe Mr. Low would have made a success if he had started out on the voyage with that balloon, instead of collapsing it, as he did, when he was ordered to go by the proprietors of it.

To your well-considered criticism as to direction, allow me to say that, as a general thing, we find the south-west and the north-west winds at the same time in the temperate zone, and especially so in the parallel of New-York and within five degrees north and south. In the early part of Summer the most prevalent wind is from the south-west; in the Fall and Winter, from the north-west. In the well-digested article upon the law of atmospheric motion, by Dr. Ramsay, he lays it down as a rule that the direction of the wind is perpendicular to the line of illumination. This would give us a due eastward direction at the equinoxes. Experience has taught me that in the Fall of the year my trips were generally to the south of east. Three years ago I started from Orrville, Ohio, late in October, and landed in Brook County, West Virginia. On this occasion I nevertheless found a south-west wind at the highest altitude attained. Again, a year later, I ascended from Gettysburg, Penn., and in the ascent went through every point of the compass between a north and south direction toward the east and landed finally due east of Gettysburg, a few miles east of York, Penn. On this occasion I found the air warmer at the height of 15,000 feet than it was at the surface of the earth at the time of starting.

You are right about the permeation of gas, or, as it is technically termed, exosmose of gas, but I propose to meet this in an equivalent expenditure of ballast of 6,000 pounds in weight, say from thirty to forty pounds per hour. That would keep us afloat six days. We are arriving at a better impermeability, and hope to reduce it to twenty pounds per hour, which would keep us afloat twelve days. Should we fail in this expectation of perfection in the air-float, and thus be brought down to the water level, we shall be prepared for that contingency in a seaworthy boat and an experienced sailor. Our great object is more to demonstrate a meteorological principle than the transit of the sea, desirable a feat as the latter may be. If we get but half way across we shall claim it as demonstrative of both the questions—feasibility of transmarine ballooning, and the proof that the air-tide is eastward continually, and thus establish another principle of weather or signal service in which we can inform our neighbors on the other side of the ocean what kind of weather is coming over to them three to four days in advance of its coming. Your article is encouraging more than disparaging, and is calculated to keep us alive to the necessity of keeping an eye toward the best possible construction of our machinery.

J. WISE.

BANK DIRECTORS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of yesterday, entitled "What is a Director?" you very properly demand that a director should be held responsible for the proper management of the business affairs committed to his charge. It is high time that the old-fashioned idea of honesty, integrity, and fidelity should again assume their true position, and mount guard over all the treasuries in the land. Let the pulpit, the school, and the Press continue their good work of educating the popular mind in the principles of truth and duty, and we may hope for a new reign of honesty in every-day life. There is not a pastor or teacher or parent who does not heartily respond to your repeated enunciation of the true doctrines of right and wrong in the various discussions of the day.

At the close of your article you speak of cases of betrayal of confidence, and mismanagement and incompetency, and say that the case of the Brooklyn Trust Company is one of many. And then you instance the Atlantic Bank and Market Savings Bank of this City. It cannot be that you have forgotten the Eighth National, the Stuyvesant, the Bull's Head, and still others. But I call attention to these to point an inquiry. When are the directors of these institutions to be called to account for their shameful neglect of duty, whereby the people have suffered so severely? Rumors have been circulated now and then that some of the parties involved in causing the ruin of the Eighth National and the Stuyvesant were to be made to replace the funds misappropriated and lost, but nothing has yet been done. And the gentlemen who so energetically took hold of the Bull's Head Bank to save it from bankruptcy were advertised to secure the man who robbed and fired the bank and mutilated the books, but we have yet to learn that any one has been brought to punishment. I repeat my inquiry, When are the directors of the Eighth National, the Stuyvesant, and the Bull's Head Banks to be called to account at the bar of justice for their misdeeds?

A SUFFERER.

A HARD CASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have long been in the habit of reading your paper, but now intend to give it up, because I *do not* find it sufficiently spicy. I never find any "personals" in it, or any of those advertisements which prove such blessings to poor young women who may meet with "misfortunes." It is so romantic just to answer one of those "personals," and thus become acquainted with kindred spirits. As I intimated before, what if one does get into a slight difficulty? There are always those benefactors of the human race who stand ready to get poor young girls out of trouble. I was brought up very strictly, but who thinks of being strict nowadays? I long to be a heroine, like those of whom I read in those lovely exciting papers of the day. If a young woman just plods along at her daily avocation, nobody notices her, and her life is a very uneventful one; but, thanks to those dear "personals," she may have a delightful romance, and if she should happen to tire of her lover and be obliged to mur——, I mean remove him, she is at once the heroine of the day. Fancy how people throng to see her, and what lovely poetry and beautiful flowers she receives. One might, to be sure, (especially if one has been rigidly brought up,) experience some qualms of conscience under those circumstances, but things are all so changed in these days. You know it has been decided that there is no great harm in our putting people out of the way if they annoy us very much. This is an age of progress, and, then, the lawyers are so clever now that really one may do almost anything and still escape punishment. I think the man who, the other day, mur——, I mean, removed a friend of his, was very sensible when, upon being asked if he pleaded guilty, he replied, "I plead guilty of murder in the second degree." Of course he is all right. What a blessing that second degree does prove! Then if men ste——, I mean appropriate money—the public funds for instance—there are the lawyers again. Only let people obtain the right kind of counsel, and we see how beautifully things are arranged. But, Mr. Editor, I find that I have sadly wandered from my subject, and what I wish to say is, that until you can manage to make your paper a little more interesting, I shall certainly substitute for it one which will do more to advance the interests of a poor young working woman.

ISOLINE.

THE LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY-YARD.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The work of transferring the Navy-yard to League Island is progressing. Commodore Rogers, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Chief Naval Constructor Hanscom, and Chief Engineer Wood, of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, have been making repeated visits to the island, looking after the work that comes under their special supervision. Fifteen monitors now lay in the back channel, and two on the Delaware side. The Nahant is being repaired at Chester. The foundations for the yards, docks, and storehouse are well advanced, and the brick walls of the building will soon be commenced. The piling for the foundation of the construction building will be commenced shortly. The gun park is nearly completed, and all the guns except the 10 and 15 inch have been moved down. The guns are placed in position as fast as they are brought. The anchor-racks will be up very soon, and in August the anchors will be moved from the Philadelphia yard and put up in their places. Broad-street, on the island, is to be 135 feet wide. The work of grading it will be commenced this Fall. The work of dredging the channels and filling up on the island progresses very slowly for the want of funds. The appropriation is nearly expended, and the work will soon be stopped until another year. The dry dock sold April 21 has not been moved yet.

THE CRISPINS—THE ORGANIZATION DECLINING.

BOSTON, July 22.—The Convention of Boot and Shoe Makers of Massachusetts, which has been in session for the past ten days here, adopted to-day the report of the committee. It presented a resolution that, in view of the lack of interest manifested by shoe-makers in the welfare of their craft, a request be sent the several shoe-towns in this State that shoe-makers meet and respectively consider the causes of this decline in interest, and that from each town a representative be sent to a convention, hereafter to be held, concerning this matter. Any results arrived at by such a convention of delegates shall be submitted to a mass-meeting of the boot and shoe Makers, at such a time and place as shall be appointed.

Some of the speakers at the convention represented the order as breaking up, and that there is hardly a single lodge working in the State at the present time.

THE LOUISIANA COLORED MEN.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 22.—The *Republican* says that Hon. J. Henri Burch (colored) left for the North last evening as *avant courrier* of the committee of colored men appointed to visit the North to explain to the people the events of the last election in this State. Mr. Burch is announced to speak in Harrisburg, Penn., on the 1st of August. Messrs. Ingraham, Chester, and Lewis (all colored) will follow Mr. Burch in a week or two, and the party will rendezvous at Saratoga on the 6th of August. At a meeting of the committee of colored men in this city yesterday it was agreed to call a convention of the colored men some time in November, to meet in New-Orleans.

THE CARL VOGT CASE.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS.

EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW OF THE MATTER—JUDGE BLATCHFORD'S DECISION REVERSED.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Attorney General Williams to-day transmitted to Acting Secretary of State J. C. B. Davis his official opinion in the case of Carl Vogt, a Prussian citizen, charged with murder, arson, and robbery, committed in Brussels, and a fugitive in the United States. The question submitted to the Attorney General was: "Can the German Government rightfully demand the surrender of the fugitive under the treaty of June 16, 1852?" The Attorney General says the only point in the controversy appears to be the following: Whether or not, according to the true intent and meaning of said treaty, the crimes committed by Vogt in Belgium were committed within the jurisdiction of Germany. The Attorney General, in a lengthy opinion, reviews all the facts in the case, and concludes adversely to Judge Blatchford's decision given in the matter.

TEXT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION.

The following is the opinion of Attorney General Williams in full:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, July 26, 1873.

Hon. J. C. B. Davis, Acting Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th inst., in which you submit for my official opinion the following question: Carl Vogt, a Prussian citizen, charged with the commission of the crimes of murder, arson, and robbery, committed in Brussels, in the Kingdom of Belgium, is a fugitive in the United States. Can the German Government, under the provisions of the Treaty for Extradition of Criminals, concluded between the United States and Prussia, and other States, June 16, 1852, rightfully demand the surrender by this Government of the fugitive Vogt, in order that he may be tried and punished in Prussia for the offenses which he is charged to have committed in Belgium?

Those parts of the preamble and treaty applicable to this question are as follows:

Preamble.—Whereas, it is found expedient for the better administration of justice, and the prevention of crime within the territories and jurisdiction of the parts respectively, that persons committing certain heinous crimes, being fugitives from justice, should under certain circumstances be reciprocally delivered up; and also to enumerate such crimes explicitly.

And whereas, the laws and Constitution of Prussia and other German States, parties to this convention, forbid them to surrender their own citizens to a foreign jurisdiction.

The Government of the United States, with a view of making the convention strictly reciprocal, shall be equally free from obligation to surrender citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed that the United States and Prussia and the other States of the Germanic Confederation included in, or which may hereafter accede to this convention, shall, upon mutual requisitions by them, or their Ministers, officers, or authorities respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers, or the fabrication or circulation of counterfeit money, whether coin or paper money, or the embezzlement of public money, committed within the jurisdiction of either party, shall seek an asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other.

THE GROUND OF THE CLAIM.

You state that the surrender of Vogt is claimed by Germany on the ground that he is a Prussian and a subject of the Emperor of Germany; that by the law of Prussia at the date of the conclusion of the Extradition Treaty between the United States and Prussia and other German States, 16th of June, 1852, a Prussian subject who committed certain crimes—among which those with which Vogt is charged are included—within the territory of another nation and beyond the territories of Prussia, was, nevertheless, subject to be tried and punished in Prussia. This is also now the law of the German Empire.

THE POINTS IN CONTROVERSY.

The following appears to be the only point in controversy:

Whether or not, according to the true intent and meaning of said treaty, the crimes committed by Vogt in the Kingdom of Belgium were committed within the jurisdiction of Germany. To affirm that the jurisdiction of Germany, by virtue of its own laws for the punishment of crimes, extends over the territory of Belgium, is necessarily to hold that the same jurisdiction extends to France, Great Britain and the United States, and, indeed, to every nation and country of the world. Manifestly the words, "committed within the jurisdiction," imply that the crimes named in the treaty may be committed without the jurisdiction of parties thereto, but if the crimes committed in Belgium were committed within the jurisdiction of Germany then it follows, as Belgium is as independent of Germany as any other nation, that it is impossible for crimes to be committed outside the German Empire. I think, too, that the treaty clearly contemplates that the fugitive claimed must be a person escaping from the jurisdiction of the party making the claim to the jurisdiction of the other party, recognising two distinct and independent jurisdictions. But, if the claim of Germany is correct in this case, Vogt is as much within her jurisdiction now as he was when the crimes charged upon him were committed; for the laws under which the claim is made have as much force within the United States as they have in Belgium. The laws of Germany which provide for the punishment there of crimes committed elsewhere by her subjects imply *ex necessitate*, as a condition for the exercise of that power, that such guilty subject must come or be conveyed from a foreign place or jurisdiction where the crimes are committed, to some place where they can be taken or received and held by the German authorities. Germany has an unquestioned right to punish her subjects if she chooses for crimes committed in Belgium or the United States, but it would not be proper, therefore, to say that Belgium and the United States are within her jurisdiction, but it would be proper to say that she made provisions to punish her subjects for crimes committed without as well as within her jurisdiction. I am quite clear that the words "committed within the jurisdiction," as used in the treaty, do not refer to the personal liabilities of the criminal, but to locality. The *locus delicti*, the place where the crime is committed, must be within the jurisdiction of the party demanding the fugitive.

TERRITORY AND JURISDICTION.

Stress is put upon the supposed difference in the meaning of the words "territory" and "jurisdiction," and it is argued that the latter is [illegible] comprehensive than the former term. This is not necessarily but probably so; but it does not follow that Belgium is within the jurisdiction of Germany. All nations have jurisdiction beyond their physical boundaries. Vessels upon the high seas and ships of war every where are within the jurisdiction of the nation to which they belong. Limited jurisdiction by one nation upon the territory of another is sometimes ceded by treaty, as appears from the treaties between the United States, Turkey, China, Siam, and other Powers. Constructive jurisdiction may possibly exist in special cases arising in barbarous countries or uninhabited places, so that effect can be given to the word "jurisdiction," as meaning more than territory, without holding that Germany has jurisdiction over crimes committed in Paris, London, or Washington. Local claims or definitions cannot be allowed to govern this case. When nations discuss and treat of their respective jurisdictions, they do not refer to those duties and responsibilities which a Government imposes upon its own citizens, but they contemplate those portions of the earth and places upon its surface where they have respectively, sovereign powers, or in other words, the right of government.

A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT TO SET.

To recognise the claim of Germany in this case would establish a precedent that might lead to serious international complication. We have no extradition treaty with Belgium, but we have with Great Britain like that under consideration. Suppose Vogt had committed the crime with which he is charged in England instead of Belgium, and the British authorities contemporaneously with Germany had demanded his extradition on that account, could the United States deny that the crimes were committed "within the jurisdiction of Great Britain," and not within the jurisdiction of Germany? Could not Great Britain justly complain if, after the murder of her citizen, and the destruction of her property by the fugitive, her claims to him for the purposes of justice should be denied by the United States, and he should be turned over for trial to Germany, where there is no evidence of his guilt, and where his friends and sympathisers, if he has any, may be supposed to be? Law writers generally define the jurisdiction of a court to be the power to have and determine a cause; and it is agreed that, as by the laws of Germany her courts have power to hear and determine the case of Vogt, therefore his crimes were committed within her jurisdiction. One conclusive answer to this view is that the word "jurisdiction" in the treaty is not used with reference to governmental power over the subjects of judicial procedure, but with reference to the territory and places in which that power may be exercised. Again, the courts of Germany have never had the power to hear and determine the case of Vogt. Jurisdiction over the subject is one thing that is conferred by law; jurisdiction over the person is another. That is a fact which has never existed in this case. Whether the courts of Germany will or will not hereafter acquire jurisdiction in Vogt's case depends upon facts hereafter to arise.

THE CONVENTION RECIPROCAL IN ITS OPERATION.

Germany and the United States intended that the convention in question should be strictly reciprocal. But if Germany can rightfully demand the delivery up by the United States of her citizens or subjects for crimes committed in Belgium, the convention is not reciprocal; for the United States cannot demand of Germany the delivery up of their citizens for crimes committed in Belgium. There is not a single crime enumerated in the treaty, for the commission of which, outside of this country, the United States can claim one of their citizens from Germany, and there is not only no probability that Congress will ever pass an act to that end, but its constitutional power to do so is doubted.

THE ACT OF 1856.

Reference has been made to the act of Congress of Aug. 18, 1856, which declares that perjury committed before a Secretary of Legation or Consular officer of the United States, in a foreign country, may be prosecuted and punished in this country as though committed here, and this, it is said, shows that the United States, as well as Germany, claim an extra territorial jurisdiction. There seems to be no point in this reference. According to international law the domicile of an Ambassador, Minister Extraordinary, or Consul is a part of the territory he represents for many purposes; but independent of this the question here is not whether a sovereign country may not punish persons coming into its hands for crimes committed in another sovereignty, but the question here is whether a crime committed upon the admitted territory, and within the exclusive government of an independent nation, is committed within the jurisdiction of another nation. To facilitate the punishment of crime is desirable, but the United States cannot with dignity and safety admit that any foreign power can acquire jurisdiction of any kind within their territory by virtue of its local enactments. Objection is made to this construction of the treaty on the ground that it will make the United States an asylum for European criminals, but the objection is not a matter of law, nor is it true as matter of fact, and if it was, the United States, as an act of courtesy, may deliver up a fugitive from justice, or the subject may be regulated by an extradition treaty as comprehensive as the parties thereto see proper to make it. Or, if it should appear necessary, Congress might possibly interfere by legislation. To recognize the claim to jurisdiction accompanying the requisition in this case may open the door to confusion and controversy as to claims of jurisdiction in other respects made under their local laws by foreign Governments.

THE TRUE JURISDICTION OF A NATION.

The plain and practical rule upon the subject seems to be that the jurisdiction of a nation is commensurate with and confined to its actual or constructive territory, excepting changes made by agreement, and to this effect are the authorities. Three of the Judges of the Queen's Bench, in Pionau's case, (5 Best and Smith, page 643,) upon application by the United States for Pionau, charged with the crime of piracy committed upon an American ship on the high seas, and a fugitive from justice in England, made under our Extradition treaty of 1842 with Great Britain, held that the words "within the jurisdiction" in said treaty meant within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, and did not appply to cases of piracy on the high seas, as the person charged therewith was justiceable in any other country where he was found. Chief Justice Cockburn, in his dissenting opinion, thought that the term "jurisdiction" meant the area, whether by land or water, over which the law of a country prevails, and said that it is admitted that a ship is part of the territory of the State, or, at all events, that this ship (referring to the one on which piracy was committed) was within the jurisdiction of the United States so as to come within the statute.

AUTHORITIES SUPPORTING THIS CONSTRUCTION.

Thomas Allsop, a British subject, was charged as an accessory before the facts to the murder of a Frenchman in Paris in 1858, and escaped to the United States, and as he was punishable therefor by the laws of Great Britian, the question as to whether he could be demanded by Great Britian of the American Government, under the Extradition treaty of 1842, was submitted to Sir J. D. Harding, the Queen's Advocate; the Attorney and Solicitor General, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, (since Chief Baron of the Exchequer,) and Sir Hugh M. Cairns, (since Lord Chancellor,) and they recorded their judgment as follows:

"We are of the opinion that Allsop is not a person charged with the crime of murder committed within the jurisdiction of the British Crown, within the meaning of the treaty of 1842, and that his extradition cannot properly be demanded of the United States under that treaty." (Forsyth's Cases, p. 368.) This is a decision exactly in point, and of high authority. Phillimore, in his work on *International Law*, (vol. 1, p. 432,) says: "There are two circumstances to be observed, which occur in these and in all other cases of extradition: First, that the country demanding the criminal must be the country in which the crime is committed; second, that the act done on account of which his extradition is demanded must be considered as a crime by both States." Wharton, in his work on the *Conflict of Laws*, (section 957,) says: "The only admissible restriction of the term 'jurisdiction' is to treat it as convertible with country and to hold that no requisition lies for an offense not committed within country of the requiring State," and this view is not without support in those expressions of the treaties which speak of the persons claimed as fugitives and as seeking an asylum in the State in which the requisition is made, implying, as it were, a change of country. David Dudley Field, Esq., in his outlines of an international code, speaking of an article proposed in extradition, says the article, in its present form, defines the right of extradition, as it is now recognized, extending only to crimes committed within the jurisdiction of the demanding nation. It may be thought desirable to extend the rule to offenses against the law of a nation committed beyond its jurisdiction, which it would have power to punish if the offender comes within its jurisdiction. Attorney General Lee, in construing the twenty-seventh article of the treaty of 1794 with Great Britain, says that it was confined expressly to persons who are charged with murder or forgery committed within the jurisdiction of either nation and who seek refuge in the other, meaning their territorial jurisdiction respectively. (1 Opinions, 83.) Our Extradition Treaty of 1843 with France provides for the delivery up of persons charged with certain crimes committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, and Attorney General Cushing held that a requisition by the French Government upon the United States for a fugitive under this treaty must show that the crime was committed by the fugitive while actually in France. (8 Opinions, 218.) The courts in this country have held that under section 2, article 4 of the Constitution, providing for the reclamation by one State upon another for fugitives from justice, that the requisition must show that the crime was committed within the territory of the requiring State. (3 McLean 1,331; Sanford, 701.)

THE CONCLUSION.

I have carefully read the elaborate opinion of Judge Blatchford, upholding the jurisdiction in this case, transmitted in your letter, but, with diffidence and regret, I am compelled to dissent from his views. They do not appear to me to be sound in principle, or sustained by authority. Able writers have contended that there was a reciprocal obligation upon nations to surrender fugitives from justice, though now it seems to be generally agreed that this is altogether a matter of comity. But, it is to be presumed, where there are treaties upon the subject, that fugitives are to be surrendered only in cases, and upon the terms specified in such treaties. Conformably to what is above stated, I make a negative answer to your question. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

WASHINGTON MARKET.

THE FATE OF THE BOOTHS.

PROF. CHANDLER'S VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT—OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL—ACTION OF THE POLICE.

Yesterday, at the meeting of the Board of Health, Prof. Chandler presented the following correspondence on the subject of the removal of the booths around Washington Market:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1873.

To the Commissioners of Health:

GENTLEMEN: I supposed it was understood at our last interview that Mr. Devoe, the Superintendent of Markets, should do his best to put the vicinity of Washington Market, by Monday next, the 21st inst., in a condition to meet the objections you urged to its unhealthiness—short of the destruction of the entire business of that locality—and that the resort to any summary measures would be deferred until you could, by another inspection, determine your course.

I now understand that orders have been issued by your board to the Police Department to remove the stands on or before the 23d inst. While I have no disposition to interfere with any action of your honorable body in any matters you may deem prejudicial to the public health, I, at the same time, do not now believe that the danger is sufficiently imminent to justify any departure from the understanding had at the interview referred to. I hope, therefore, that you will delay the execution of the order issued to the police until you have had an opportunity of determining by personal inspection, on Monday or Tuesday next, whether some course may not suggest itself to you which will reconcile your action with the interests involved in the question.

Yours truly,
WM. F. HAVEMEYER.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT CHANDLER.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1873.

Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mayor:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of this date, referring to the matter of the booths around Washington Market. After a careful consideration of all that was said on Thursday, the members of the Board of Health were convinced that, as guardians of the public health, they could not conscientiously consent to any compromise in this matter. They were satisfied that the improvements proposed by the Superintendent would not materially improve the sanitary condition of the market, while they would subject the owners of the booths to considerable unnecessary expense, which would make it all the more difficult to secure the needed removal of the nuisances.

The case is so clear and decided to us that we dared not hesitate. As far as the execution of the order is concerned, I would say, that there will be no meeting of the Board of Police before Monday next, nor will there be a meeting of the Board of Health before the same day. It will be impossible to get together a quorum of the Board of Health to-day.

Very respectfully, yours,
CHAS. F. CHANDLER,
President of the Department of Health.

No further action was taken at the public meeting of the board except to listening to a speech of R. H. Thorne, the owner of two of the stands ordered to be removed, who protested against the summary action of the board in ordering the stands to be removed, and offered on the part of the owners of the stands to comply with any orders of the board in regard to the improvement of the sanitary condition of the stands. The board did not give Mr. Thorne, who appeared as the chairman of a committee appointed by the owners of the stands, any encouragement, nor did they indicate what their action would be in the premises.

ACTION OF THE POLICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday afternoon, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That at the request of the Board of Health, this board will protect the officers and agents of the Board of Health in the execution of all lawful measures for the maintenance of the public health.

OPINION OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL.

Mr. E. Delafield Smith, Corporation Counsel, in reply to a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, has given his opinion as follows upon the subject:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, LAW DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO THE CITY,
July 22, 1873.

Hon. George M. Van Nort, Commissioner of Public Works:

SIR: Your letter of the 18th inst. and its inclosures have received my consideration. I advise you—

First—The Board of Health having declared that the stalls and stands around and in the vicinity of Washington Market are nuisances, endangering the health of our citizens, it is my unhesitating judgment that full power and authority are vested in the board to at once remove the same.

Second—It is, in my opinion, the duty of the Commissioner of Public Works to effect or to aid in such removal, at the request of the Board of Health.

Third—The views which I have above expressed, of the power and duty of the Board of Health, to itself act in the premises, and to receive upon its own requisition the assistance of other departments of the City Government, render unnecessary a consideration of the more difficult question as to the power of the Commissioner of Public Works to remove such booths and stands, upon the ground that they incumber and obstruct the streets and sidewalks.

Fourth—The order of injunction referred to in the papers accompanying your letter is not in force as a prohibition against the action which the Board of Health and the other departments of the City Government are bound to take upon a question involving the protection of our citizens against the threatened ravages of disease and pestilence.

Fifth—There is no doubt as to the power of the Commissioner of Public Works, as a general rule, to remove booths and stands incumbering the streets and sidewalks in the City of New-York, including those which cluster around the sites of the public markets. There may, however, be cases specially protected by some law ordinance or usage; if so, such special cases must stand upon their own merits.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. DELAFIELD SMITH,
Corporation Counsel.

DEPUTATION TO THE MAYOR.

A committee of the Washington Market Association again called on Mayor Havemeyer yesterday, in relation to the order removing the stands around Washington Market. While the committee were engaged in deprecating hasty action in the matter, Prof. Chandler and Dr. Smith were admitted to the chamber. Prof. Chandler expressed the opinion that the stands were dangerous to the public health and should be removed. The Mayor then requested the Professor to confer with the deputation of marketmen, and at the close to make another inspection of the booths, so as to ascertain if the objections previously offered had been removed by cleaning the stands and the gutters underneath. The Mayor said he thought the booths should, if necessary, be removed, one at a time, after due notice had been given. Prof. Chandler and Dr. Smith then explained their views to the market deputation, and subsequently retired.

Owing to a rumor that the Sanitary Squad would remove the booths last evening, much excitement was created among the stand-holders, who were loud in their denunciations of what they characterized as an "outrageous proceeding." It is the universal opinion, however, of all classes of citizens, that the booths complained of are a nuisance dangerous to the health of the people and a disgrace to the City. Every one except the owners will rejoice at their removal.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The excursion of the Seventy-first Regiment to New-Haven takes place to-morrow. While in New-Haven they will be the guests of the Second Connecticut, who have made extensive arrangements for their reception and entertainment. The Seventy-first will leave this City at 3:30 P. M. and arrive in New-Haven at 8:30 P. M. Upon arrival they will be received by the Second Connecticut, and make a parade to Union Armory, where they will partake of a banquet, and have the freedom of the city tendered them by Mayor Lewis. On Friday they will proceed to Savin Rock, where they will have a grand clam-bake and drill. In the afternoon a dress parade will take place on the green. In the evening the band will give a concert on the green, and the regiment will partake of a grand banquet tendered them by the officers of the Second Connecticut. On Saturday both regiments will parade and have a review before Gov. Ingersoll, Adjt. Gen. Trowbridge, Mayor Lewis, and the Common Council. In the evening the Seventy-first will return to New-York.

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

The following additional contributions to the Poor Children's Excursion Fund have been received and are duly acknowledged:

John E. Parsons	$100 00
C. B. T.	25 00
Dicky Barker's savings, (six and one-half years)	1 00
Total	$126 00
Previously recorded	$7,000 67
Aggregate of Fund	$7,126 67

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

The Commissioners of Emigratiom met yesterday at 2 P. M. at Castle Garden. Commissioners Lynch, Quintard, and Starr were present, and Messrs. Hulbert, Stephenson, and Kaufmann absent. On motion, the subject of the religious affairs at Ward's Island was adjourned sine die. About 3:15 Commissioner Stephenson arrived with his report and testimony in reference to the religious question, and found that his colleagues had settled the matter for the present. Commissioner Stephenson says that his report was ready some time ago, but Commissioner Lynch requested time to prepare a minority report. He was detained by business yesterday, and could not be present earlier. He says the matter will again come up before the Board of Emigration, and then he will present his report.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

About ten days ago, the management of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad was enjoined from paying a dividend on the stock of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, a road the company claims to have leased regularly. The dividend was to have been paid on July 15, and the injunction was granted on the petition of Samuel P. Dinsmore, a stockholder in the Atlantic and Pacific, who contends that the Missouri Road has not been properly leased by the company, and that their action in the premises, if allowed, will prove a loss of considerable magnitude to the stockholders. Yesterday the question of a modification of the injunction was up before Judge Pratt, but argument thereon was postponed until to-morrow. The Atlantic and Pacific Company ask permission to pay the dividend, on giving Mr. Dinsmore a bond to indemnify him against any loss he may suffer by its proposed payment.

SYSTEMATIC PLUNDER.

ARREST OF DISHONEST EMPLOYES—A BROADWAY FIRM THE VICTIMS.

For several months past the firm of Carhart, Whitford & Co., manufacturers and wholesale dealers in clothing, at Nos. 418, 420, and 422 Broadway, have been receiving anonymous communications informing them that they were being continually robbed by the cutters in their employ. The information conveyed in these letters was so vague that for a long time the firm paid no attention to them, as they were loth to suspect dishonesty on the part of employes, many of whom had been employed by them for years. The anonymous correspondent, however, still continued to pester the firm with letters, and, about a week ago, the firm determined to have the matter investigated. With this object in view Mr. Carhart called on Capt. Irving, of the Central Detective force, and requested that Detectives Tillen and Heidelberg be detailed to investigate the matter. The officers were accordingly directed to work up the matter, and they soon became convinced that a number of the cutters in the employ of the firm were and had been engaged in plundering their employers by carrying home from the store quantities of goods concealed about their persons. At noon, yesterday, they arrested Benjamin M. Noe, residing in East New-York, a cutter who had been in the employ of the firm for three years, and Henry Schroeder, residing in West Hoboken, also a cutter. On searching them a quantity of goods was found concealed about their persons. They were locked up at Police Head-quarters, and, returning to the store, the officers arrested Henry Kraus, residing in Fifth-street; August Schnelle, of No. 133 Christopher-street; John Schmidt, of No. 493 West Forty-first-street, and Henry Kerns, of No. 28 Delancey-street, all cutters employed in the store, on suspicion of being concerned in the thefts. On searching the residences of these persons, the officers found large quantities of cloths, cassimeres, marseilles, and linen goods which had been stolen from the store where they worked. The officers have thus far succeeded in recovering about $1,000 worth of the stolen goods, and they expect to make several additional arrests to-day, and to recover more of the property. The prisoners are all locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be taken to the Tombs to-day.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Brooklyn Board of Health met last evening, Gen. James Jourdan presiding. The question of the offal contract was again brought up and discussed, Capt. Waddy reporting the non-compliance of Edward Clark with the terms of the contract. Commissioner Hutchinson moved that the question as to the rights, duty, and power of the Board of Health in the matter, together with the resolutions of the Common Council, be referred to the counsel of the board for immediate advice; adopted. The board ordered the decayed grain nuisance at the foot of Amity-street to be removed at once, or penalties would be enforced, and also ordered the prosecution of Michael Garvey for dumping garbage on the vacant lots. Dr. Segur reported 87 complaints by the Sanitary Police, and 111 reinspections, making a total of 533 inspections and 297 reinspections. There had been 22 cases of contagious diseases reported, and 4 not reported. The doctors in the latter cases were ordered to appear before the board. There were 376 deaths reported for the week ending Saturday, July 19, 285 being children under 5 years of age. This is an increase of 69 over the previous week, and 25 more than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from cholera infantum number 140, being an increase in this disease alone of 27 over the week ending July 12. Only 1 death from small-pox is reported.

THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

The committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to inquire into the valuation of the Nineteenth, Twelfth, and Twenty-first Wards met yesterday and arranged to commence their investigation to-morrow. The books have been placed in their possession by the Mayor, and the committee purpose entering into the closest examination of the valuations of property set down on the assessment rolls in each of those wards. The following is the programme agreed on:

On Friday and Saturday of this week, and Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, they will hear complaints of citizens of the Nineteenth Ward who consider their property excessively taxed. The following Thursday, Friday and Saturday, they will hear the property-holders of the Twenty-second Ward; and on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of the subsequent week the complaints of the citizens of the Twelfth Ward will be heard. The committee will sit from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M. each day of meeting. The committee are Messrs. McCafferty, Koch, and Cooper.

THE GOODRICH CASE.

On Monday evening a rumor to the effect that Roscoe, the supposed accomplice in the murder of Charles Goodrich, had been arrested, was circulated in this City, but yesterday the Brooklyn Police authorities denied that they had secured their man. Gen. Jourdan says that as soon as the veritable Roscoe is arrested, the fact will be given to the Press. Lucette Meyers is the chief aid of the police in the search, and on Monday evening said that a man resembling Roscoe had been arrested on Broadway, near Houston-street. This, however, was evidently not the supposed accomplice in the Goodrich murder.

Mr. Isaac B. King, father of Lizzie Lloyd King, the self-confessed murderess of Goodrich, yesterday visited Raymond-street Jail, Brooklyn, in company with his son-in-law and Mr. O. T. Gray, of Hyde Park, who is to act as counsel in the case. The interview between the father and daughter lasted over three hours, during which time no one, with the exception of the counsel and the brother-in-law of the unfortunate woman, was allowed inside that part of the prison.

THE JERSEY POLICE TRIALS.

The trial of ex-Chief McWilliams and Detective Doyle, charged with complicity in the attempted robbery of the First National Bank of Jersey City, was concluded yesterday, so far as the testimony goes. The first witness called was Detective Doyle. He denied all knowledge of the burglars up to the time of their arrest, and said he could not have been in the habit of meeting them, because at the time indicated in their evidence he was laid up with the small-pox. Never interested himself to procure the burglars a new examination. The letter handed to Dennin was received from Mrs. Devereux. Witness denied that any such conversation as that detailed by McDonough ever occurred between him and Mrs. Devereux at her house. She spoke to him about McWilliams being concerned in the robbery, and he told her he did not believe it. Nothing was said about the Chief getting any of the proceeds of the robbery. Never heard of any plot to secure the escape of the burglars. As to the memorandum in his book, that might have been written by Mrs. Devereux, as she was at his house one morning and he frequently left the book on the table where he kept pens, ink, and paper. She had been there half an hour when he retured. As to several of the entries in the book, he could not tell what they meant. In compliance with the desire of the Attorney General, witness wrote some of the names mentioned in the book. He also wrote the words "answer" and "trouble."

Constable Langworthy, Commissioner Edmunson, George Warren, and several others were examined, but their evidence was unimportant.

Judge Hoffman, who was the counsel of the burglars, testified that they never said anything to him of the complicity of McWilliams and Doyle until after their conviction.

Mrs. Devereux was recalled for the prosecution, and swore that she never gave Doyle any letter or received one from him, as he had also stated.

The case will not probably go to the jury before this evening or to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP GAELIC.

The White Star steam-ship Gaelic, Capt. John W. Jennings, which left Liverpool on July 10, arrived at this port yesterday. The Gaelic was built for the South American trade, and has made a few trips from Liverpool to Valparaiso. She is a freight vessel of 2,651 tons burden, and has but small accommodation for passengers. She was sent out to supply the place of the Republic in carrying the weekly mails to Liverpool on Saturdays. It will be remembered that a month or two ago the Republic met with a serious accident, which caused her to lay up for repairs. The loss of the Atlantic and the accident to the Republic caused the White Star line to fail in carrying the mails, on June 21. The Republic is now nearly fully repaired, and is advertised to take her usual place of sailing on Aug. 14, from Liverpool. The Gaelic will leave this port on Saturday next with the mails.

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 22.—Jerry Sullivan shot and mortally wounded Henry Garvey this evening. Garvey lived ten minutes after he was shot. There had been a brief personal encounter between the parties on account of a mining difficulty, when they were separated. Sullivan returned to the saloon where the quarrel began, opened the door, and shot Garvey in the back. It is universally considered a cold-blooded murder. Sullivan was arrested. Garvey is well known here.

THE STATE OF PROTESTANTISM.

We publish below a few out of many scores of letters forwarded to us on the above subject. We beg to remind correspondents that our space has its limits, and that for obvious reasons we must decline to publish letters which are violently sectarian in spirit. We have discussed the question as one of great public interest, and have no desire to wantonly offend the religious feelings of any class. We trust our correspondents will observe the same rule:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your second editorial upon the present condition of Protestantism (July 21) you have fairly suggested the reason for the weakness of Protestantism and the strength of Romanism, namely: the divisions of the one and the unity of the other.

The unity of Romanism is a phenomenon which is evident to every observer. The Roman Church has the most complete organization and the most thorough discipline of any government on the earth. Not even the Shah of Persia or the Russian Emperor is so despotic. The Pope is the head, and the body is so constituted that its every member obeys the volitions of the head. That is the one great secret of the solidity of Romanism in New-York and out of it. Against this perfect unity of organism and discipline, what sort of discipline does Protestantism present? It is verily the most disunited and undisciplined system in the world. As far as these things are concerned, it is nothing but a mob. At the Reformation it presented somewhat of the oneness and order of an army, but ever since then revolt after revolt has taken place, sect after sect has been formed, until, at this time, Protestantism (using the term as including all Christians who are not Romanists) is *absolutely powerless* against united Romanism. It is so taken up with its intestine feuds that it positively has no strength left to fight Romanism! What does Rome fear from a mob? Nothing in the least!

Now, Mr. Editor, very many of us are exceedingly glad that you have taken up this subject. Some of us have been trying to deal with it in our limited spheres, but they are, for the most part, very limited. You have a vast *opportunity* for molding public opinion. Will you allow me, an humble follower, to suggest how, as it seems to him, you can do the most good in this matter?

Just take your stand upon the position which you have taken in the editorial referred to. Impress upon Protestants the truth as to the perfect unity of Romanism; for they do not half understand it now. Then show them how this can only be met on their part by a unity just as real and disciplined. We do not need a Protestant Pope. But we do need one Protestant army, and we shall never oppose Romanism successfully until we have it. We have schemes of Protestant union in abundance; but they are absolutely worthless for this purpose. The Evangelical Alliance will meet and consult and felicitate this Autumn; but Rome will laugh at it. For when its members have separated again, they will go back again to their old feuds, and schisms, and distractions just as before.

Try and persuade the Protestant denominations to get together and study the Scriptures together, the great written constitution of the Church of Christ, and find out just how the Church was organized by its Divine Founder and His twelve apostles, and then consent to reunite themselves in one real army upon the apostolic platform, and go out conquering and to conquer. If the Church were really one again, it would be absolutely invincible against every evil. If you can help toward this good result, you will do a great work.

UNITAS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My only apology for asking the privilege of encroaching upon your space so soon again is to be found in the deep interest I feel in the subject of the "Decline and Perils of Protestantism" so ably discussed in recent issues of your paper. In attending the religious service at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Sunday evening, fresh proof was furnished me of the impression made upon the mind of at least one earnest and intelligent minister of the Gospel by the words you have so nobly and fearlessly spoken. I could wish a reporter from your office had been present; but in default of any notice in your columns of Rev. Dr. Darling's admirable address I beg leave to repeat one or two of his thoughts.

The question which formed the burden of his remarks was how to bring the working-men into our churches; and this query was based upon the recognized fact that the artisans as a class do not attend the sanctuary services.

In this connection he alluded to a statement made in THE TIMES a few days since to the effect that in England not more than two in a hundred of working men are ever seen in Protestant places of worship. He then remarked that in the City of Albany—where he is settled as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church—there is one establishment which employs 1,300 hands, 800 of whom are Protestants, and only 200 of that number go to church. In endeavoring to answer the question proposed, Dr. Darling well said that we could not tempt this class of men by the display of "ecclesiastical millinery, or burning candles, or the pantomimes of priestly processions."

"The bare intimation of such devices as a means of drawing these men within the reach of the Gospel is an insult," said he, "to their intelligence."

What is needed is warm, heartfelt sympathy, on the part of ministers and laymen, in the moral and spiritual welfare of our working-men; not the kind of sympathy which doles out a few dollars now and then for the support of mission chapels, but the kind which leads one to go in person and take these men by the hand, and invite them to the house of God.

It was the crowning glory of the Gospel in the time of Christ that the Word was preached to the poor, the very class to which our Saviour Himself belonged, and from which He chose His twelve disciples. Now, there is an itching after splendid churches filled with fashionable parishioners and wealthy pew-holders.

It is a singular fact that it has been reserved for your paper, Mr. Editor, to sound the note of alarm in view of this condition of affairs. Our religious weeklies seem to have left the subject almost entirely untouched.

Do not cease the agitation; continue showing up the crafty plans of Jesuitism, and the sad deficiencies of our Protestant Christianity, and in due time our people will awake to their danger, and bestir themselves to find a remedy for existing evils.

G. H. G.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., Monday, July 21, 1873.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much has been said of late as to the decline of Protestantism in this country and in England. Various reasons have been stated for this decline, and various remedies have been suggested for its arrest or prevention. Would it not be better, first of all, to inquire into the real facts in the case, and see if Protestantism is really declining. Now in this article we propose to show, clearly and conclusively, that Protestantism is *not* declining—that, on the other hand it is advancing in all its interest, and that there never has been a period in its history when it has occupied such high vantage ground as it does now. The question is not, whether Romanism is advancing in this country, or in England? That it is, in many respects, advancing in these countries, we readily admit. But, at the same time, we hold that its advance is not so great as has been stated, and its power is not so fearful as to be dreaded. In the first place, then, we want to settle the question, "Is Protestantism declining?" That it is not, the following facts and figures, taken from authentic sources, will clearly show: In 1860, the population of the United States was 31,443,321. At that period the Protestant churches, including all denominations, numbered 54,009, and furnished accommodations for 19,128,751 persons, and the total valuation of church property was $171,397,932. This was an actual increase for the past decade—1850-1860—of 15,948 churches, of accommodation for 4,893,926 persons, and of valuation to the amount of $83,969,131. Is there any evidence of decline up to 1860?

How is it then during the last decade, 1860 and 1870? If there has been decline, it has taken place during that period. Upon examination we shall find the facts and figures equally encouraging. In 1870 there were 72,459 church organizations, 63,082 church edifices, with accommodations for 21,665,062 persons, and a total valuation of church property amounting to $354,483,581. Thus we see, that while the population increased during the last decade to 38,558,371, the churches increased in number to 63,082, and furnished accommodations for 21,665,062, or for nearly two-thirds of the entire population; while their valuation increased to the large sum of three hundred and fifty-four and a half millions of dollars. The decadal increase was in churches, 9,073, or about three for every working day of the period. The increase in accommodations was 2,536,310, while the valuation of the church property was increased $183,085,649. So far, then, as material prosperity is concerned, instead of there being any decline in Protestantism, there is a steady, healthy, and vigorous growth.

How is it then with the membership of the Protestant churches? Is there any decline in their numbers? In 1860 the communicants in the different Protestant churches numbered about 5,750,000. In 1870 they numbered 6,250,000, an increase of 1,500,000 in round numbers, or 150,000 communicants for each year. If we reckon, as is usual, three persons for each communicant, as attached in some form to our churches, there are about 20,000,000 of nominal Protestants in this country.

And this increase, too, was during the period in which our fearful civil war was raging, and our Protestant churches sent forth hundreds of thousands of their young men to battle for the rights and institutions of our country. At a low estimate, we think the Protestant churches lost a hundred thousand men in that struggle. Thus we see that, instead of any decline in the last decade, the increase in every interest in the church—in material wealth, in churches, in accommodations, and in numbers—has been most gratifying.

To this must be added the fact that, during the period now under consideration, more money has been contributed by Protestants for educational purposes, buildings, endowments, &c., than during any other decade in their history. In fact, if all the figures were at hand, we think we should be safe in saying that more has been done in this direction in that time than in the fifty years preceding. At the same time the contributions for Foreign and Home Missions, for the American Bible Society, and other institutions, have advanced in the aggregate full thirty per cent. During the past year alone, *five* denominations contributed $28,911,341, which was an average of $14 per member. Doubtless the other churches, could we avail ourselves of their benevolent statistics, would show an equally gratifying result, which would swell the sum total of contributions for current and benevolent purposes to more than $80,000,000.

Having shown thus that there is no decline in Protestantism, so far as its material and educational interests and its numbers and contributions are concerned, we now advance to show that Protestantism occupies to-day a higher vantage ground than at any former period in its history. This might be fairly argued from the growth of the various interests which have been under consideration. But we have other reasons to offer for this statement. First, the tendency to unity among the great leading denominations of the country. Already, as is well known, the two great branches of the Presbyterian Church have become one. And the strong probabilities are that there will be a union of all the Calvinistic, Pedo-Baptist churches at an early day. The Baptist churches, also, are moving toward a more perfect union among themselves. The Methodist Episcopal Church is gradually and certainly drawing to itself all the various families of Methodism. While the Protestant Episcopal Church—bating some of its ministers and members, who are so foolish as to ape Romish ceremonials and practices—is exhibiting much vigor in the extension of all its interests. Here, then, we see at a glance the four great leading bodies of Protestants in this country, consolidating and strengthening themselves and preparing for future and greater triumphs. And not only are these great branches of Protestantism uniting among themselves, but there is really more union of feeling and action among them severally than there has ever been before. Meanwhile, how is it with Romanism? In 1850 they had 1,222 churches, accommodating 667,863 persons, and valued at $9,256,758. In 1860, 2,550 churches, accommodating 1,404,437, valued at $26,774,119. In 1870 they report 3,806 churches, with sittings for 1,990,514, and valued at $60,985,566. This, indeed, is a rapid growth. They report as to the number of their members—which includes all their population—that they have about 5,500,000. In 1850 they reported 1,173,700 members, which is a growth of over 4,000,000 in twenty years. But the statistics of emigration show that from 1847 to 1869 there came from Ireland 1,597,805 persons, most of whom were Romanists. During the same period there came from Germany 1,536,640, twenty-five per cent. of whom may have been Catholics, thus accounting, from those sources alone, for nearly 2,000,000 of this growth. During the same period California and New-Mexico were ceded to the United States, the native populations of which were all Romanists, and number some 250,000, while immigrants from other countries, who are Romanists, may number as many more, making about 2,500,000 of the number accounted for from foreign sources alone. The increase in their native population, with occasional perverts from Protestantism, will account for the remainder. Up to 1863 the Irish emigration greatly outnumbered all others. But since that period it has steadily declined. On the other hand, the Protestant and non-Catholic immigrants from Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, England, and other countries, is constantly increasing. Now, in closing this article, already too long, we would say that from all the above facts, hereafter the Roman Catholic Church in this country will find it difficult to maintain its present numerical status; and, unless its ranks can be recruited from the Protestant population of this country, the decline of its numerical strength has already begun, and will go on apace. For it cannot rely upon its natural increase, or upon immigration, longer to make up for its decrease by death, and the constant loss of its children and people, who are coming under the influence of our Protestant churches. Do not imagine, Mr. Editor, that Protestants are indifferent to the condition of Romanism in this country. Every movement it makes is watched with an eagle eye, and when the time comes for action on the School question, or any other on which they may choose to make a stand, they will be met by a power which will be overwhelming.

LEWIS R. DUNN.

PATERSON, N. J., Monday, July 21, 1873.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $150,895.

At his home in Dover, N. H., Hon. John P. Hale yesterday fell and broke his hip-bone.

More Apache raids and murders in the State of Sonora, Mexico, are reported via Guaymas.

The Duke of Manchester and his son, Lord Mandeville, arrived at Quebec in the steamer Prussian.

Secretary Richardson left Long Branch for Washington last night, after dining with the President.

Dr. Joseph Howson was thrown from his buggy in Toronto on Monday night and received a severe fracture of the skull. He died in thirty minutes.

Capt. James Burns has captured the last remnant of Apaches in Northern Arizona, in the Castle Dome Mountains. Two hundred Apache prisoners are now on their way to Camp Verde.

William E. Wilkes, an exempt member of the Arba Reed Steamer Company, of Troy, was run over by the hose-cart of the company and almost instantly killed, while going to a fire, yesterday afternoocon.

Giles S. Sanford, aged nineteen years, of New-Bedford, Mass., has been missing since Friday last. Yesterday his body was found in the river at that place, with indications that he was murdered.

San Francisco advices state that the weather has been remarkable there this season. There have been steady showers of rain, which, if they continue, will damage the grain in exposed fields.

The San Francisco Democratic County Committee, on Monday night, adopted strong resolutions against the policy of granting subsidies to railroad companies, and also against Chinese immigration.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday on Mason-street, San Francisco. While workmen were engaged in excavating a rock weighing over a ton, it fell from the bank, crushing Andrew Cummings to a shapeless mass and fatally injuring John Gallagher.

The following were the balances at the Treasury at the close of business yesterday: Currency, $7,981,822; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $34,055,000; coin, $79,479,939; including coin certificates, $43,983,800; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

At Rocky Point, R. I., yesterday, Horace M. Porter, of Canton, Mass., was taken with an apoplectic fit while bathing, and fell upon his face in shallow water. Two physicians were summoned, but he died almost immediately. He went to the Point with an excursion party from Stoughton.

Henry McElward, a well-known provision-merchant of Chicago, and for many years connected with the business of pork-packing in Cincinnati, Louisville, and Chicago, died at his residence in Chicago on Monday night, of inflammation of the stomach.

The Grand Division of the Western New-York Sons of Temperance met in Elmira yesterday. There was a fine attendance of delegates. The reports of the officers showed the organization to be in a flourishing condition.

Terrence and Peter Davis were stabbed yesterday, the former in the side and the latter in the abdomen, by Hugh McElwee, as is alleged, at the corner of Twenty-third and Market streets, Philadelphia. McElwee escaped.

Harry Waterbury, a passenger on a train of the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, which left Philadelphia yesterday morning, was struck by a projecting post while leaning out of the car-window near Riegelsville and almost instantly killed. The deceased resided at New-Haven and was returning home.

There was a large and enthusiastic celebration yesterday of the opening of the Cape Cod Railroad to Provincetown. Among the invited guests were the Governors of Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, E. H. Rollins, Gens. Barham and Butler, ex-Govs. Harriman and Smythe, of New-Hampshire.

WRESTLING MATCH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, N. Y., July 22.—The wrestling match for the championship of the United States and Canada and $2,000, between John McMahon, of Rutland, Vt., and Thomas Copeland, of Montreal, Canada, took place here to-night at Harmony Hall. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, about 500 persons being in attendance. The enthusiasm was immense, the feeling being entirely in favor of McMahon. Large odds were offered on him, but there were few takers, and scarcely any money was staked on the result. After the usual preliminary talk, ex-Alderman Messer, of Troy, was chosen referee. Homer Lane acted as umpire for McMahon, and John Murphy performed the same office for Copeland. Time was called about 9 o'clock, Copeland winning the first fall in six minutes. The next two falls were won by McMahon, each lasting about seven minutes. The crowd were very demonstrative at the conclusion of the match, and but for the prompt interference of the police, a fight would have occurred between ex-Alderman John Marr and a West Trojan. Persons who claim to know say that McMahon threw off on the first inning. Copeland proved himself to be a superior wrestler, but he was no match for the Vermonter.

Cramps, colic, cholera, dysentery, and diarrhea, as well as all affections of the bowels, are readily mastered and thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam.—*Exchange.*

Piles or Hemorrhoids

Perfectly and permanently cured, by "absorption," without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCandliss, M. D., & Son, No. 2,001 Arch-st., Philadelphia. At St. Nicholas Hotel, rooms Nos. 35 and 36, this week, and two weeks in every four hereafter. Reference given to persons cured in this City.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the new Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at No. 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

If your furnisher has not kept the Elmwood and Warwick collars, tell him to get you some when he buys his Fall stock of goods. You will find them better than any you have ever worn.—*Advertisement.*

If you want the best "Elastic Truss," get POMEROY'S "Elastic Rupture-Belt." No. 744 Broadway, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Sallow Complexions

Are made Clear and Healthy by the use of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The Edition of the WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains:

THE UNIVERSITY RACE.
THE COOLIE TRADE.
NOTES OF TRAVEL. By GRACE GREENWOOD.
THE PITTSBURG IRON TRADE.
LIBERALS IN SEARCH OF A CANDIDATE.
DECLINE OF PROTESTANTISM.
TERRESTRIAL INFLUENCE OF SUN SPOTS.
A STORY BY FLORENCE MARRYAT.
HELPING OUT THE FODDER.
ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.
FULL REVIEWS OF THE FINANCIAL, PRODUCE, AND LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES Office. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Chittenango Mineral Waters.

Cure rheumatism, dyspepsia, salt rheum, scrofula, and all diseases of skin, liver, and kidneys. Sold in quarts and pints by leading druggists. Depot 8 College-place.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold every where by druggists.

Removal, B. S. Squire, from Fulton-st. to No. 569 Broadway, corner of Prince. Watches and Jewelry, where he sells direct at retail from iron safe, first hand from manufactors, up-stairs.

Bay Rum.—The genuine "Double Leaf" brand is the best. To the trade only.

TAFT & TYLER,
No. 54 Cedar-st.

MARRIED.

JACOBI—PUTNAM.—On July 22, at the City Hall, by Mayor Havemeyer, Dr. ABRAHAM JACOBI to Dr. MARY C., daughter of the late George P. Putnam. No cards.

STEARNS—CONNOR.—On Monday, July 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, J. THOMAS STEARNS to E. LOUISA CONNOR, both of Tremont.

DIED.

BELFILS.—On Monday, July 21, LOUISE CATHERINE, daughter of Charles Belfils.

Funeral from St. Luke's Chapel, at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. Friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

BOYD.—At the residence of Frederick W. Seward, Montrose, on the Hudson, on Monday, July 21, 1873, RACHEL BOYD, daughter of the late Peter Boyd, of Albany.

BROWN.—On Tuesday, July 22, WILLIE E., eldest son of Geo. W. and Louise J. Brown, aged 10 years.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

BULKLEY.—In Brooklyn, E. D., July 21, PAYTON ADAMS, infant son of Henry D. and Clara A. Bulkley, aged 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, No. 129 Rodney-st., on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

☞ Memphis papers please copy.

COBB.—On Sunday, July 20, EMMA LOUISE, wife of David W. Cobb, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 135 Eldridge-st., this day (Wednesday) at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

COCHRANE.—On Sunday, July 20, 1873, WILLIAM COCHRANE, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 124 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

COFFIN.—Suddenly, EDWARD M. COFFIN, son of E. A. and K. B. Coffin, in the 13th year of his age.

Funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 564 Herkimer-av., Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 23, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GRAY.—On Tuesday, 22d inst., THOMAS GRAY, native of Edinburgh, Scotland, in the 80th year of his age.

His friends, also those of his sons, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 3 o'clock on Thursday, 24th inst., from his late residence, No. 143 Penn-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

☞ Edinburgh, Scotland, papers please copy.

HICKS.—In Haverstraw, July 22, WALTER GILBERT, only child of Stephen and Rebecca Hicks, aged 7 months and 8 days.

Funeral from residence of his parents, No. 63 Devoe-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday at 2 P. M.

HOLLY.—At Stamford, Conn., Sunday, July 20, EMILY, wife of the late Alexander N. Holly, in the 69th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from St. John's Church, Stamford, Wednesday, at 4 P. M.

JACOB.—On Monday, 21st July, 1873, of marasmus, LULIE, daughter of Alfred and Emma Jacob, aged 3 months and 26 days.

Funeral from residence of parents, No. 302 West 44th-st., at 12 M., Wednesday, 23d July. No carriages.

KIMBALL.—Suddenly, at Intervale House, North Conway, the 21st inst., FANNY, youngest daughter of E. M. Kimball, Esq., of this City.

MURRAY.—At Oswego, N. Y., July 20, in the 21st year of her age, MARY PEMBERTON, youngest daughter of the late Hamilton Murray, formerly of New-York.

PLATT.—At Bellport, L. I., Monday, July 21, 1873, CHARLES T. PLATT, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Mechanics' Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at St. Timothy's Church, 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on Wednesday afternoon, July 23, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

RIGGS.—On Monday, July 21, JOHN W. RIGGS, M. D.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 657 De Kalb-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 9:30 A. M.

STEEL.—July 21, 1873, at Sea Cliff Grove, Long Island, EMMA LOUISE, youngest daughter of Rev. W. C. Steel, Pastor of Beekman Hill M. E. Church in this City.

Remains will be taken to Utica for interment, from Grand Central Depot, at 10:30 A. M., July 23.

YOUNG.—On Tuesday, July 22, WILLIAM, beloved son of William and Mary Jane Young, aged 2 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 296 West Houston-st., this day, (Wednesday,) July 23, at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, July 26, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 12 M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 and 12 M.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE.
Opposite Herald Office.

H. MOUQUIN.

NEW RESTAURANT.
No. 349 Canal-st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Quite a large number of persons were in attendance at the Exchange yesterday, (Tuesday,) July 22, the attraction apparently being the proposed auction sale of the premises known as the Knickerbocker Hotel, situate on the east side of the Grand Plaza, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., referee. The sale was, however, again adjourned by the auctioneer, R. V. Harnett, to Aug. 5, by order of the Court. Hugh N. Camp sold by order of the Supreme Court, the three-story brick house and lot, 18 by 65, situate on the south side of Hopper's-lane, 220.8⅔ feet west of Eleventh-avenue. John Fitzgerald bought it, for $2,450, over and above mortgage and interest of $3,250; total $5,700. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. offered by public auction the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with brick extension, and lot, 20 by 100, situate on the north side of Twenty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and known as No. 47. The owner's ideas of the value of the property were evidently too high, as it was run up to $29,800, and knocked down for that sum to parties who were bidding for him. Two of the sixteen lots of land situate on One Hundred and Twenty-third and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth streets, 350 feet east of the Grand Boulevard, which were noted to be sold by the same auctioneers, were offered, and they were also knocked down for the owner's account for $4,000 each, a price that was considered by good judges to be far beyond their present value. The other fourteen lots adjoining were offered at an upset price of $4,200 each, but as no bid was made for them they were withdrawn from sale. The following property was reported as having been recently sold to the Mount St. Vincent Hospital by private contract: Eight lots, comprising the whole front of the block on the west side of Ninth-avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, and four lots adjoining on Sixty-ninth-street, for the sum of $126,000. It was also reported on the street that several important sales of West-side property had been recently effected, but the parties to the transaction preferred to wait until pending negotiations for the sale of other property are completed.

Concerning the auction sale of the Tillinghast estate, situate at Newark, N. J., which was held yesterday, on the grounds, by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., a full report will be given in our columns to-morrow.

For to-day, the following auctions are projected:

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By D. M. Seaman, at the Exchange, assignee's sale in bankruptcy, by order of the United States District Court, in the matter of Leopold Bohm, bankrupt, of the five-story brick tenement-house and lot, 24.9 by 75, situate on the north-east corner of First-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, public auction sale of the three-story basement and cellar high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, 20 by 100.5, known as No. 221 East Forty-eighth-street, north side, 352.7 feet west of Second-avenue.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure of the four lots and building on the north side of East Eighteenth-street, known as No. 39.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, public auction sale of the plot of land, 64 by 100, rear line irregular, situate on the south side of Thirtieth-street, 34 feet east of Seventh-avenue.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., on the premises, adjourned trustees' sale of the "Pollock" property, situate at Elizabeth, N. J., on Frelinghuysen, Sherman, Cross, and Sheridan avenues and Alina-street. The above property has already been put up by auction twice this season, and each time the sale was adjourned at the instance of the defendants. At the first sale over $50,000 worth of the property was sold for very good prices, but the defendant did not feel satisfied with the prices that were obtained, and notwithstanding that there was a large company in attendance at the sale, at his request it was adjourned. At the second sale there were but few persons in attendance, and the prices offered were not near so good as at the first sale, in consequence of which fact, another adjournment was asked for by the defendant. Mr. A. Q. Keasbey, Esq., one of the trustees, at first refused to grant another adjournment, but his associate trustee insisted upon an adjournment, which was afterward agreed to upon the express understanding that no further delay or adjournment would be asked for or allowed. The property will therefore be sold this time without any reservation, and there will be no further adjournment. For further particulars apply to the office of the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street, New-York.

By J. M. Gibson, on the premises, public auction sale of the two lots of land, each 25 by 85 feet, known as No. 372 Wayne-street, and No. 335 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., on the premises, in Irving City, N. J., 100 acres of land, adjoining the village of Irvington; for further particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-street.

Public auction sale at the Town Hall in the village and town of Flushing, Queens County, Long Island, at 12 M., of a farm of forty-five and a half acres of land, with farm-house and other improvements, known as the residence of the late Joshua Skidmore. The property fronts on Massachusetts Bay.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, JULY 22.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 3-story brick house and lot, 18x65, Hopper's-lane, s. s., 220.8 2-3 ft. w. of 11th-av.	$5,700

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 19.

Broadway, e. s., 68.3 ft. s. of 33d-st., 23.3x65.10; 33d-st., s. s., 75.5 ft. e. of Broadway, 22.3x60, together	$110,000
Suffolk-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100	29,020
28th-st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	13,000
52d-st., s. s., 141 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19x100.5, foreclosure	12,600
72d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x102.2	25,000
75th-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x102.2; 75th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x102.2	150,000
79th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x102.2; 80th-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x102.2; 80th-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x102.2; 81st-st., s. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x102.2	40,000
83d-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100	5,000
1st-av., n. w. corner of 115th-st., 60x73; 1st-av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of 115th-st., 20x73; 1st-av., w. s., 21.10 ft. s. of 116th-st., 20x70; 116th-st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x90x55; 1st-av., w. s., 66 ft. n. of 116th-st., 20x74	200,000
2d-av., s. e. corner 61st-st., 20.10x75	23,500
2d-av., e. s., 140.11 ft. n. of 121st-st., 20x80	9,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

30th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x76.1	$3,500

LEASES.

Bowery, corner 1st-st., indefinite, 4 years, 1 year, per year, $1,500; 3 years, per year	$1,800
Grand-st., n. s., No. 276, 4¾ years, per year	2,500
Monroe-st., No. 212, s. e. corner Gouverneur-st., 3 years	3,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—BEST SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE in Fifth Ward, near Canal-st.; only $3,000 cash required; 10 rooms; all improvements; or would rent to a good tenant. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DELIGHTFUL SUBURBAN HOME ON EASY Terms; 10 per cent. cash, 30 per cent. by installments; 60 per cent. on long time mortgage.—In consequence of reverses, a handsome cottage house and grounds, only forty minutes from Liberty-st., by frequent express-trains till midnight; comfortable travel, (Summer and Winter,) at about stage fares; worth $13,500; WILL BE SACRIFICED FOR MUCH LESS; grounds laid out in garden, lawn, fruit and shade trees, berries, &c.; house has every convenience; paved streets, and depot close by; can have stable, tools, carpets, and part furniture. Apply at the West Elizabeth Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) or to the owner, Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE.—REDCLIFF HOUSE, KEPPOCH, TOgether with three acres of pasture land, or thereabouts—the late seaside residence of Admiral Bayfield, R. N. The house contains drawing, dining, and eight bed rooms, with every convenience for a gentleman's family. The coach-house and stables, with other offices, in good order. For purity of air it is unrivaled, and being situated at the entrance of Charlottetown Harbor, it commands an extensive sea view, and at the same time within easy reach of the City. The sea-bathing, and trout and lobster fishing are excellent. Immediate occupation given.

For further particulars apply to
THOS. ALLEY, Esq.,
Prince-st., Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island.

A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE containing about an acre of ground, well ornamented with evergreens, elms, &c., with good and substantial buildings, finely situated in Plainfield, N. J., convenient to the railroad, &c.; known as the homestead of the late David Coon; will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, July 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, by ISRAEL C. COON, Administrator.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE HOME AT A VERY low price; one hour from New-York; eight minutes from depot; thirty daily trains; family mansion, thirteen rooms, conveniently arranged; three acres of land; fine shaded lawn, plenty of fruit, good stables, location unsurpassed; possession immediately. Address Box No. 67 Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT WESTCHESTER, A HANDSOME Italian cottage, situated on the highest point of land on Throgg's Neck; two acres of land; near steam-boat landing, and within walking distance of proposed new depot on Port Chester and Harlem Railroad; price low; terms easy. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A COUNTRY-seat, situate in a village on the line of the New-Jersey West Line Railroad, and a short distance north of New-Jersey Central Railroad, will be sold or traded, free of incumbrance, for property in this City or Westchester County. Address D., Box 3,556 New-York Post-office.

AT MADISON, N. J.—ONLY SEVENTY MINUTES away; thirty-three acres; admirably situated for building site or plots; fine forest shade; unexceptionable neighborhood; great bargain; terms very easy. J. D. CONDICT, No. 149 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FINEST GRAIN and grass farm in Passaic Valley, on New-Jersey West Line Railroad, containing 116 acres, within thirty miles of this City. For description, terms, and trains inquire of JACQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED FIGURES, AT DARIEN, near Stamford, a charming place of three acres; carriage-house, stable, &c.; fruit; shade; good garden; splendid fishing, sailing and boating close by.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

LONG BRANCH—FOR SALE, TWO 1½ ACRE plots; finely located, near Ocean-avenue, West End Hotel and new railroad. Price and terms reasonable.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
AT
RICHMOND HILL, LONG ISLAND,
Only thirty minutes from ferries by South-Side Railroad.

Neat cottage house; eight rooms, four lots, $4,000.

Fine cottage house; ten rooms, six lots, $7,500.

Two handsome cottage houses; eight rooms, four lots, $5,000 and $5,500.

One large handsome house, situated on elevated ground, with commanding view of ocean; fifteen fine rooms, handsomely finished; built by Mr. Lyman, late of New-York *Tribune*; ten lots, $10,000.

Many choice lots at prices from $100 to $500, according to location.

Very favorable conditions made with builders and others for building on said lots.

Apply to R. R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway, New-York, or to O. B. FOWLER, Agent, Richmond Hill.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

IRVING CITY,
NEAR NEWARK.

1,000 LOTS IN PLOTS,

BY

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

Wednesday and Thursday, July 23 and 24,

AT 12 M., ON THE PREMISES,

adjoining Irvington, nine miles from Jersey City, one and a half miles from Newark City, on high ground, looking toward

ORANGE MOUNTAIN.

and bounded on the south and south-west by the Elizabeth River, forming one of the

FINEST PIECES OF TABLE LAND

in New-Jersey, with an abundance of pure water and an UNSURPASSED VIEW IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

SIXTY PER CENT. ON MORTGAGE, FIVE YEARS.

Maps and passes for the train, (Newark and New-York Railroad,) which leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 10:15 A. M., can be had of the auctioneers, No. 7 Cedar-st.

Final and Peremptory
TRUSTEES' SALE
OF THE
POLLOCK PROPERTY,
AT

ELIZABETH, N. J.

SALE ABSOLUTE AND PEREMPTORY—NO PROTECTION BY THE TRUSTEES.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, will positively sell, without any reserve whatever, on
WEDNESDAY, JULY 23,
at 12 M., on the premises, by order of A. Q. KEASBEY and E. A. S. MAN, Trustees, the balance of this choice property, situated on Sherman, Sheridan, Cross, Stanton and Mordaunt avs., Fanny and Alina sts.,
ANJOINING NORTH ELIZABETH STATION,
and in the immediate vicinity of North and Waverley Parks.

An absolute sale of choice lots, fronting on streets paved with wood, and surrounded on every side by costly improvements.

Special train will leave New-York at 11:30 A. M.

For maps and passes, apply to
A. Q. KEASBEY, Attorney at Law, No. 750 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.
E. A. S. MAN, Attorney at Law, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.
And to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEOPOLD BOHM, Bankrupt.—The undersigned, assignees in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt, hereby give notice that, pursuant to an order of said Court herein, dated the 14th day of June, 1873, they will sell at public vendue, through D. M. Seaman, auctioneer, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of July, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the real estate and property belonging to the estate of the above bankrupt hereinafter mentioned and described, subject to the lien of the mortgage to Robert Center, executor, &c., and any judgment of foreclosure thereof, and free and clear of the liens of the mortgages of Peter Koch, assigned to John Schnugg, and of Christian L. Nunnenkamp, that is to say: All that lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-fourth-street with the easterly side of First-avenue, and running thence northerly along the easterly side of First-avenue twenty-four feet nine inches; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-fourth-street, seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with First-avenue twenty-four feet nine inches to Twenty-fourth-street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Twenty-fourth-street, seventy-five feet to the point of beginning, and being a portion of the same premises mentioned and described in a deed from Mary Murray and others to Leopold Bohm, dated Aug. 16, 1871, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,195 of conveyances, page sixty.—Dated June 27, 1873.
JAMES H. MORAN, JOSIAH S. MITCHELL, } Assignees.
ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Assignees, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, WESTCHESter County, a first-class country place, containing six acres of land, large mansion, with all necessary outbuildings, fine garden, with greenhouse and grapery, half a mile from railroad depot; would be rented for a term of years to a desirable tenant, as the owner is going to Europe. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone-front dwelling-house, No. 322 West 14th-st.; will put in order; rent, $2,000 per annum; possession immediately.
THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway.

TO RENT AT SQUAM, N. J.—TWO LARGE furnished cottages; fine grounds, near the ocean shore. The cottages will accommodate about forty people; rent for season at $150 each.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE-FRONT house, No. 28 East 47th-st., near 5th-av.; every improvement and convenience, and in good order. JAS. PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING, NO. 45 Thomas-st.; good stand for carpenter or box-maker.
Also, room at No. 46 Hudson-st.; $5 to $15.
Also, floor at No. 131 Waverley-place; in perfect order; $25 per month. THORNTON M. RODMAN,
Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway.

CORNER STORE AND DWELLING ON Broome and Varick sts. to rent; good location for cheap grocery; also, four-story store, No. 291 West-st., opposite People's Line Steam-boat Dock. JAS. PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 26 BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR new Post-office; very desirable for paper, metal, leather, or other trade; immediate possession.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

DRY GOODS.

UNION ADAMS & CO.

Have a Large Variety of

Bathing Suits,

Gauze Merino Underwear,
Jean and Linen Drawers,
Gauze Silk Underwear,

Grenadine Windsors,

All at Extremely Low Prices.

No. 637 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—AT MORRISTOWN OR NEW-HAVEN, or some town between them and New-York, with good educational facilities, a small central house, shade and shrubbery, to cost not over $8,000 cash. Address B. M., No. 1,310 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

A
SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.
AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

Total Length of Line	**420 miles**
Completed	**335 miles**
In Operation	**309 miles**
Under Construction	**85 miles**

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing 420 miles.

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872 .... **$1,359,690**

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for June, 1873 .... **$136,178 44**

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a country of great productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources, and from intersecting lines, will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at 90 and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the Road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being

SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

TURNER BROTHERS
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL 27, 1872, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WITH PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER," THE SAID CITY IS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW AN AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING **THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS**, AND TO ISSUE BONDS THEREFOR, AND PLEDGE THE CREDIT OF THE CITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME WITH INTEREST.

A. C. Wilder, Mayor, City of Rochester.
Roswell Hart, President, Board Water Commissioners.

We offer the above bonds for Sale at PAR and interest from July 1, and unqualifiedly recommend them as a FIRST-CLASS investment. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, with interest payable January and July, a the office of the Transfer Agency, the Union Trust Company of New-York, and are issued in COUPON or REGISTERED FORM.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000.
ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for
Assessment Fund stock of the County of New-York $500,000
For full information see *City Record*.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, July 17, 1873.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, July 11, 1873. }
Proposals, sealed and properly indorsed, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., for the following Seven per Cent. City Bonds:
For public parks, $100,000, due in 1918.
For New-York Bridge, $295,000, due in 1923, 1924, and 1925.
The price offered in addition to accrued interest must be stated. All bids considered not for the interest of the city will be rejected.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD.
Holders of the Mortgage Bonds of this Railroad are requested to call at the office of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., before Aug. 1, to arrange for a lease of the Railroad to protect their interests.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, July 14, 1873. }
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock on THURSDAY, 24th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Certificates and Bonds:
$375,000 Certificates of the deficiences of 1872, payable Jan. 5, 1874.
$400,000 Bonds payable three years from date.
F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

$2,500,000
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Jacksonville, North-western and South-eastern
Railway, of Illinois.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, paid Jan. 1 and July 1, at New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder. Bonds will be registered if desired.

This road is now completed from Jacksonville to a junction with the Chicago and Alton Railroad, at Virden, a distance of over thirty miles. The road, so far as completed, is thoroughly equipped, entirely paid for, in full operation, and it is upon *completed* road only that bonds are now offered at 90 and accrued interest in currency. The road will be 125 miles in length, and is bonded at $20,000 per mile, making total issue $2,500,000. This road traverses the garden of the State, crosses all the most important roads, controls the enormous coal mines at Virden, and its bonds are most highly esteemed by those whose investigation has been most searching. We have personally examined every detail of this company, and have gone repeatedly over the entire line. We are consequently enabled to recommend these bonds as an **absolutely perfect** security.

Pamphlets and further particulars may be had by applying to

GIBSON, CASANOVA & CO., Bankers,
No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

TRACK CONNECTED BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO, AND THROUGH TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING IN A FEW DAYS.

The character of the road, and its unquestioned control of a large business in the immediate future, backed by the co-operation of wealthy capitalists, and experienced railroad men represented in its new direction, are a guarantee of the success of the Midland enterprise.

The earnings of the disconnected sections indicate a large and remunerative business on the completed road. Of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, less than $500,000 remain unmarketed, and the loan may be closed out at any moment.

For the present we are offering this limited amount for sale, and recommend them as a

A FIRST-CLASS AND SAFE SECURITY.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
DUE 1902.

For sale at par and accrued interest. Apply to
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

PARIS AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, PARIS, Ill., July 22, 1873. }

In accordance with the terms of the trust deed made by this Company to the Union Trust Company, providing for a cumulative sinking fund, the following bonds have been drawn by lot by said Union Trust Company for redemption at par in gold, and may be presented upon the 6th day of August next, at the office of the said Union Trust Company in New-York, or at the office of Messrs. Grant Brothers & Co., Bankers, London; and notice is hereby given that upon that date, by the terms of said trust deed, these bonds will cease to draw interest: 1,352, 912, 357, 1,802, 2,137, 412, 81, 1,192, 2,218, 1,544, 582, 369, 1,324, 1,459, 2,323, 243, 2,059, 779, 2,378, 2,263, 1,328, 1,774, 483, 1,644, 573, 1,981, 1,006, 2,300, 158, 1,097, 1,763, 725, 101, 216, 2,067, 2,106, 829, 1,496, 467, 1,296, 2,337, 1,361, 2,133, 2,351, 1,383, 188, 2,262, 206, 261, 245, 2,167, 5.
ROBERT G. HERVEY, President.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against MARY E. C. VAN HORNE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the counting-room and place of transacting business of the undersigned, Adam Norrie and Gordon Norrie, No. 90 (ninety) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1873.
ADAM NORRIE, GORDON NORRIE, DAVID M. CLARKSON, } Executors.
KNOX & MASON, Proctors.
jy9-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIA K. FORSYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 4 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1873.
RUSSELL FORSYTH, Administrator.
my28-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. JACKSON, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Thomas-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of April, 1873.
ap16-law6mW G. K. SHERIDAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARNEY MURRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 403 East Fifty-third-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of June, 1873.
JOHN GRIFFIN, Executor.
jy10-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HUGH KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 363 West 56th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1873. VIRGINIA P. KELLY, Executrix.
je18-law6mW*

BRADFORD, WM. B. & CO.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. R. L. Larremore, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the late firm of W. B. Bradford & Co., of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 32 Vesey-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of January, 1874, next.
CALVIN L. COLE, Receiver.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1873. jy2-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT JAMES DILLON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of July, 1873.
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON, TOWNSEND B. BALDWIN, } Executors.
jy23-law6mW

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 201 Broadway.

Cash Value of Assets, July 1	$1,168,066
Total Liabilities	96,890
Net Assets	$1,071,176

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
HENRY A. HOWE, President.
P. NOTMAN, Vice Prest. and Sec'y.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1873.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
STUYVESANT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 122 BOWERY
and
No. 200 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1873	171,475 76

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
SEVEN PER CENT.,
payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873. }

The Board of Managers of this Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will close this evening and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4.

By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?
OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, JUNCTION WORTH AND MOTT STS., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1873. }

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	210,000

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a regular Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1873.
JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1873. }

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873. }

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand.
CHAS. BAMBURG, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 South 4th-st., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1873. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed on June 30, and reopened on Monday, July 14.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on and after the 23d of July next to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst., all payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed; blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1873. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, payable at the Union Trust Company of New-York on and after Aug. 1, prox.

The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 23d inst., and remain closed until Monday, Aug. 4. GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 12, 1873. }

THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPONS DUE Aug. 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
I. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to stockholders on and after Aug. 1.

The transfer-book will remain closed from 23d inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DRY-DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 605 GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1873. }

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO DOLlars per share has been declared payable on and after Aug. 1, 1873. Transfer-books will be closed from July 22 to Aug. 1, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1873. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 24th instant. SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 149 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873. }

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 3D-AV., COR. 9TH-ST., (BIBLE HOUSE.) }

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Ten per Cent. will be paid on and after Aug. 1. Surplus over capital, July 1, 1873, $210,000; good business solicited. NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Oriental Savings Bank,
No. 430 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE STS.

OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3, and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. will be declared July 1 on all sums of $5 and over which shall then have remained on deposit one or more months. DEPOSITS now, or at any time before July 21, will DRAW INTEREST from July 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.
Assets—Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus—Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Bank books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st instant.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.
WILLIAM H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
chartered by the United States.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.
Send for circular.

N. B.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on and after July 21, and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

TRADES' SAVINGS BANK, No. 275 WEST 23D-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT. DIVIDEND PAYABLE. Coupon quarterly interest-bearing certificates issued, equal in safety to Registered Bonds. Deposits now draw interest from July 1.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, JULY 19, A GOLD LOCKET containing two photographs; monogram on locket, "H. O." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with the clerk, at the Union Club, corner 21st-st. and 5th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the low est prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AGENCY FOR GOOD SERVANTS.
Twenty-five years established,
At No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.
J. W. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
Male and female help for all work constantly on hand. German, English, Swedish, Scotch, Welsh, Irish, &c.

AT THE EMPLOYMENT COMPANY OF the City of New-York, incorporated by special act of the Legislature, No. 602 6th-av., families, hotels, merchants, farmers, and others, supplied with servants of all nationalities. References furnished by the company and honesty guaranteed.

AT THE FRENCH-GERMAN BUREAU, NO. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., families, hotels, Summer houses, merchants, and farmers can get suited with French, German, and English help.

ATTENTION.—LADIES FOR FIRST-CLASS HELP of all nationalities and capacity, City or country, should call at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

AT FELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., ARE competent and reliable servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

COMPANION.—A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, WELL educated, as a companion; no objection to travel; good references given. Address H. V. B., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL TO do chamber-work and sewing; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine and dress-making; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at No. 463 West 51st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, as chamber-maid and seamstress or nurse, for grown children; excellent City references. Inquire at No. 49 3d-av., Mrs. Sanders' office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, NEAT, AND TIDY colored Protestant young man in a boarding-house or hotel; has first-class City references; understands the cooking of meats, game and pastry; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY A REAL GOOD COOK; CITY OR COUNtry; German; no objection about wages; a good home preferred; can give the best of references; is competent in English and French cooking. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A NEAT young woman; thoroughly understands her business in every respect; makes nice bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; desires a good permanent home in a private family; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable American Protestant woman in a private family; has excellent references; is a good cook and thorough laundress; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A GERman Protestant woman; understands plain cooking thoroughly; is a good laundress; no objections to the country; very best of references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, STRONG, ACTIVE, and capable; understands her work; has good reference for years; to cook, or cook, wash, and iron; will go up stairs one or two days in the week, as required; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable German girl, to cook, wash and iron; or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK AND GOOD baker; thoroughly understands her business; will do the coarse washing; best City reference for honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 408 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS GOOD cook; excellent washer and ironer; will make herself generally useful; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 232 West 30th-st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, WASHING, and ironing; good references given. Call at No. 279 Bowery, entrance in Houston-st.

COOK.—EXCELLENT BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; understands meats, soups; City or country; references. Call at No. 342 West 25th-st.

DOMESTIC HELP
of all nationalities, including
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
constantly on hand at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

GOVERNESS.—IN A QUIET GENTLEMAN'S FAMily, as nursery governess and companion to the lady, to assist her generally; City or country; good references, &c. Address or call on Miss A., No. 420 West 33d-st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE English widow with two children, where she can take them with her; the girl is eleven years of age, and would be useful to wait on table or go errands, or answer doors; would like a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 108 East 17th-st., near 4th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant woman in a private family; is a good cook and thorough laundress; no objection to fine washing; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY TIDY YOUNG woman; can do all kinds of house-work well, plain cooking, nice washing, ironing, &c.; has no objection to be generally useful in any capacity; in City or country; will be well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl; is a good plain cook and good laundress; willing and obliging; best City references. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT as lady's maid; an experienced woman; fully understands all her duties, and competent and willing to execute them; is a good dress-maker and hair-dresser; can cut and fit well; best references from the lady she is still serving. Call for three days, or address C. C., No. 100 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGH COMPETENT maid in every respect; can dress hair beautifully, cut and fit; speaks English, French, and German; has no objection to any distance or traveling; best of references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan, in a private family; is an excellent washer and ironer; good cook; is willing and obliging; would make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call at No. 200 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan; (is a good washer and ironer and house-cleaner,) to take it in the house, or to go out; the best of City reference. Call at No. 353 West 26th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' flutings and fineries; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 236 West 16th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up of fine muslins and laces, and has good references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; wages no object if settled in a good family; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear house.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD, COMPETENT FRENCH woman as nurse and maid or seamstress; excellent servant; thoroughly faithful; good reference; speaks a little English; willing to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 Amity-st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH WOMAN as nurse, or monthly nurse; is thoroughly efficient in her duties for infants or invalids; can give the best of references. Call or address at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLE-AGED sick-nurse, who can be recommended by first-class families and medical gentlemen; would take entire charge of an invalid or an infant. Call at 240 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG LADY, WITH FIRST-CLASS City reference, as French nurse; can speak German also; in a respectable American family. Call at No. 32 Third-av., near 10th-st.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED LADY WHO has lost her own (first) baby, wishes to take one to wet-nurse at her own residence, No. 43 Gouverneur-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERman girl, to take care of children, or as chambermaid. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as seamstress; would go out by the day or month; can assist with dress-making, and operate different machines. Call at No. 24 East 69th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge. Men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address (with stamp inclosed) W. B. CHURCHILL.
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

A YOUNG MAN FROM THE COUNTRY FAMILiar with the care of horses, would like to drive for a store of any kind. Address P. W., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant Englishman, aged twenty-nine years; he is an excellent driver and groom; is also well experienced at plain gardening, milking, farming, &c.; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISH man, aged twenty-six years; married, no incumbrances; a stylish City driver; understands his business; no objections to the country; first-class City reference from last employer. Address T. W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman, aged twenty-six years, married, no incumbrances; a stylish City driver; understands his business; first-class City reference from last employer. Can be seen at, or address, T. W., Nos. 1,061 and 1,063 3d-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, OR WOULD take the entire charge of a farm; thoroughly understands his business; best reference. Address E. W. B., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference from present employer. Address J. H. D., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FARM-WORK, &c.—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By a respectable man and wife; the husband is a good coachman and groom; can also do all kinds of farm-work, milking, gardening, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress, and can do general house-work; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, lately landed; can do all branches of kitchen gardening, take charge of greenhouse, graperies, &c.; can also take care of horses and drive, and is a first-rate milker. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

TO GENTLEMAN FARMERS.—AN EXPERIenced farmer, (single,) just landed, who has been brought up on one of the best cultivated farms in Scotland, and who has had large experience in stock, desires the charge of a farm. Address Englishman, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN OR COACHMAN.—BY A REspectable man, aged twenty-eight years; is well experienced as a coachman; can do plain gardening, milking, edging walks, and general work about a place; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN, GARDENER, FARMER, and Coachman.—By a willing, sober, honest Frenchman; can make himself useful in every way; is steady and obliging. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSE FOR A LAME BOY EIGHT years old; an active person able to teach him and sew; country till November. Apply at No. 128 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; a German or Swede preferred. Apply at No. 31 West 127th-st.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED TO SELL THE LIFE OF REV. ALFRED COOKMAN. Apply to AVERY BILL, at the office of Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—OWING TO the death of Mr. EMILE CRESTIN, the copartnership heretofore existing under the name of ROBERTS, CUSHMAN & CO. is dissolved. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
APRIL 21, 1873.
RICHARD S. ROBERTS.
HENRY M. CUSHMAN.

COPARTNERSHIP FORMED.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of the importing and jobbing business, under the name and style of ROBERTS, CUSHMAN & CO., Mr. EDWARD ROBERTS being special partner in the same to the amount of $100,000.
NEW-YORK, April 21, 1873.
RICHARD S. ROBERTS.
HENRY M. CUSHMAN.
NATHAN B. ROBERTS.
EDWARD ROBERTS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPERIOR Court of the City of New-York, held at the County Court-house, in said City, on the 14th day of July, 1873. Present, Hon. Claudius L. Monell, Justice.—In the matter of the petition of ELIAS W. VAN VOORHIS, to have mortgage discharged of record.—On reading and filing the petition of Elias W. Van Voorhis, dated the 24th day of May, 1873, praying that a mortgage executed by Absalom Peters and Harriet H., his wife, to the Merchants' Marine Insurance Company, dated 15th day of October, 1836, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 209 of mortgages, page 209, on the 20th day of November, 1836, and covering premises situated in the City and County of New-York, may be discharged of record. It is, on motion of George W. Stephens, of counsel for the said petitioner, ordered that all persons interested show cause at the Special Term of this Court, to be held at the County Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of August, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, why the said mortgage should not be discharged of record. It is further ordered that this order be published in the *New-York Times*, a newspaper published in said City, once in each week for three weeks successively, and that a copy of this order be served personally on Hon. Enoch L. Fancher, one of the administrators, with the will annexed, of Christopher R. Miller, deceased, fifteen days before the said 1st day of August, 1873.
jy16-law3wW* C. L. MONELL, Judge.

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY and County of New-York.—WILLIAM D. CHETWOOD plaintiff, against JOHN CHETWOOD and Mary C., his wife, Hobart Chetwood, Bradbury C. Chetwood and Eleanor K., his wife, Susan J. Barber and William F. Barber, her husband, defendants.—Summons—For relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 290 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 29, 1873.
ROBT. DAVIDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
je18-law6wW No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court for the City and County of New-York, on the 24th day of May, 1873.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1873.
ROBT. DAVIDSON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN B. COTTE, plaintiff, against JAMES NOLEN, and Ellen Nolen, his wife, Joseph Bell, Edward Lumley, John J. Wickes and Ada Wickes, his wife, Charles H. Parsons, James S. Bailey, Rebecca Doty, administratrix of John Doty, George S. Page, Ralph Thomas, Luke S. Mills, Henry A. Cheever, Edward H. Close, Robert Francis, Henry A. Peck, William L. Peck, and Abraham P. Skidmore, defendants.—(No. 2.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated June 28, 1873.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of June, 1873.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy9-law7wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN B. COTTE, plaintiff, against JAMES NOLEN and Ellen Nolen, his wife, Theodore Burgmyer, James S. Bailey, Edward Lumley, John J. Wickes, and Ada Wickes, his wife; Rebecca Doty, administratrix of John Doty; George S. Page, Ralph Thomas, Luke S. Mills, Henry A. Cheever, Edward H. Close, Robert Francis, Henry A. Peck, William L. Peck, and Abraham P. Skidmore, defendants.—(No. 1.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the County Court-house, in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 9 Murray-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 28, 1873.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the County Court-house, in the city of Brooklyn, on the 28th day of June, 1873.
NORWOOD & COGGESHALL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy9-law7wW

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SUSAN D. HAUGHTON against HENRY H. RICHARDS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Nos. 55 and 57 Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of seven hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-two cents, with interest from the 5th day of July, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 7, 1873.
EDWARDS & ODELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on July 21, 1873. EDWARDS & ODELL, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
jy23-law6wW

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—ROBERT H. HUME, plaintiff, against PATRICK MURRAY, William Hanly, and Catharine Hanly, his wife, Francis Hanly, James S. Flynn, Charles McCartie, Patrick Delaney, John Woods, and John Kelly, late Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City of New-York, the 24th day of August, 1869, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Dey-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 16, 1873.
ROCKWELL EMERSON, Plaintiff's Attorney,
jy23-law6wW* No. 5 Dey-street, New-York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—TWELFTH, NINETEENTH, AND TWENTY-SECOND WARDS.

The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors to investigate the justice of the great increase in the valuation of Real Estate, by the Commissioner of Taxes, for the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, Room No. 15, City Hall,

ON THURSDAY, JULY 24, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.

The Committee will meet and give all parties in the Nineteenth Ward, aggrieved by excessive valuation, an opportunity of applying before them on Friday, Saturday, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 25, 26, 29 and 30, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. each day.

For the Twenty-second Ward, Thursday, July 31, Friday, Aug. 1, and Saturday, Aug. 2, during the same hours.

For the Twelfth Ward, Tuesday, Aug. 5, Wednesday, Aug. 6, and Thursday, Aug. 7, during the same hours.

Aggrieved parties may appear in person, by counsel or by letter.

VALUATION.

	Twelfth Ward.	Nineteenth Ward.	Twenty-second Ward.
1867	$24,965,117	$46,311,750	$30,915,64
1868	28,143,005	53,608,040	35,175,18
1869	42,643,383	59,912,633	53,849,24
1870	48,855,979	71,909,020	58,147,72
1871	50,362,925	77,771,930	58,667,34
1872	54,588,885	91,233,545	60,185,82
1873	62,457,930	110,519,305	63,104,58

ROBT. McCAFFERTY, GEO. KOCH, S. V. R. COOPER, } Special Committee.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GAELIC....SATURDAY, July 26, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC....SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC....SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC....SATURDAY, Aug. 16, at 11:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers. Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency. Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BRISTOL....Thursday, July 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, July 26, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, July 31, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, Aug. 7, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Aug. 9, 12 M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates. STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates. Drafts issued at lowest rates. For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway. For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Algeria, Wed'day, July 23	Batavia, Saturday, July 26
*Russia, Wed'day, July 30	Calabria, Sat'day, Aug. 2
*Java Wednesday, Aug. 6	Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 23
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 20	

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 4 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1873. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

Italia....Wed., July 23	Castalia....Sat., Aug. 9
Australia....Sat., July 26	Europa....Wed., Aug. 13
Olympia....Wed., July 30	Anglia....Sat., Aug. 16
Victoria....Sat., Aug. 2	Trinacria....Wed., Aug. 20
Columbia....Wed., Aug. 6	California....Sat., Aug. 23

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates. Drafts for any amount at current rates. Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS....GARAY....Saturday, July 26
VILLE DU HAVRE....SURMONT....Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE....DAURE....Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....Saturday, Sept. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin....$125 | Second cabin....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.,) DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:
ORMESBY, KISTON....Wednesday, July 30
GREAT WESTERN, STAMPER....Wednesday, Aug. 6
LADY LYCETT, EVATT....Saturday, Aug. 16
ARRAGON, WESTERN....Wednesday, Aug. 27
CORNWALL, GIBSON, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN....July 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH....July 30, 9:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, JR....Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. MORGAN....Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. GUARD....Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN....Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CANADA, WEBSTER....Saturday, July 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE....Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
FRANCE, GRIGS....Saturday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS....Saturday, Aug. 16, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 22.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 29.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 5.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2:45 P. M. day of sailing. For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR....July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH....Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM....Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only)....July 24
CUBA (Havana and Mexico)....July 26, 12 M.
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)....July 31

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
GLAMORGAN....July 30
PEMBROKE....Aug. 20
GLAMORGAN....Sept. 10
PEMBROKE....Oct. 1

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin....$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin....$55 currency.
Steerage....$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Aug. 5.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer NEVADA, Capt. ——, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at San Diego, Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about Aug. 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Aug. 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, July 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, July 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ZODIAC, Capt. CHAPIN, TUESDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, July 23.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, July 26.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,) Or WM. P. CLYDE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.) For Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, and Venezuela, ARIEL, Capt. JONES, July 24. For Turk's Island and Jamaica, ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, Aug. 7. For Port-au-Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena, CLARIBEL, Aug. 12.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

THE STEAM-SHIP GEORGE WASHINGTON, from here for New-Orleans 19th inst., having returned to this port with a broken shaft, her cargo will be transferred to steam-ship CORTES, to sail 26th inst., for New-Orleans. Shippers will please transfer their insurance in accordance with the above. CLARK & SEAMAN.

New-York, July 21, 1873.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN DELL, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND. Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn. D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,

From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank, and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Fri., 18th....3:00 P. M.	Fri., 18th....9:30 A. M.
Sat., 19th....3:30 P. M.	Sat., 19th....10:00 A. M.
Tues., 22d....7:00 A. M.	Mon., 21st....3:00 P. M.
Wed., 23d....8:00 A. M.	Tues., 22d....3:00 P. M.
Thurs., 24th....8:00 A. M.	Wed., 23d....3:00 P. M.
Fri., 25th....8:00 A. M.	Thurs., 24th....3:00 P. M.
	Fri., 25th....3:00 P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 21st....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 21st....6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 22d....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 22d....6:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 23d....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 23d....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 24th....3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 24th....7:00 A. M.
Friday, 25th....3:00 P. M.	Friday, 25th....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 26th....4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 26th....7:30 P. M.
Sunday, 27th....8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 27th....4:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

MORNING BOAT FOR SING SING AND IONA ISLAND.—The steam-boat THOMAS COLLYER will commence her regular trips to Iona Island on TUESDAY, July 22, leaving from foot of Harrison-st. every morning (excepting Saturdays) at 8 o'clock; 23d-st. at 8:15, landing at Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, and Verplank's. Returning, leaves Iona Island at 2 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Peck-slip, 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

GREENWICH AND STAMFORD PASSENGERS will for the present take the steam-boat AMERICUS from Pier No. 37 at 3:15, and East 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Stamford by special boat at 7:30, and Greenwich 8:15 A. M.

STEAM-TUG FOR SALE.

One New Steam Tug 70 feet x 15½ feet x 6½ feet hold; engine 17x17, with water-tanks. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st.

All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.
C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

DAILY EXCURSION TO GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. 15 minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers. W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:50 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Sunday, 8:20 P. M.; via P., W. & B. R. R. at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 3:30, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia and Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, 8, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, and 8 P. M.

For Rahway, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 3:30, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:49 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M. and 4 P. M., via "Pennsylvania Air Line," Sunday, 6:50 A. M.; and 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M., via P., W. and B. R. R. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 10:25, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.
6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.
12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains depart and arrive at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York:

Depart.		Arrive.
8:10 A. M.	—Mail for Patchogue, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead....	6:05 P. M.
9:40 A. M.	—Rockaway Express....	6:52 P. M.
10:40 A. M.	—Islip Accommodation, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach....	4:30 P. M.
1:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach..	10:35 P. M.
3:40 P. M.	—Babylon Express, connect Hempstead and Rockaway Beach....	9:45 A. M.
4:10 P. M.	—Fire Island and Patchogue Ex.	10:05 A. M.
4:40 P. M.	—Patchogue Acc'n, connecting Rockaway and Hempstead....	9:00 A. M.
5:10 P. M.	—Hempstead and Rockaway Ex.	8:40 A. M.
5:40 P. M.	—Islip Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway....	8:05 A. M.
6:40 P. M.	—Babylon Acc'n, connecting Hempstead and Rockaway....	6:46 A. M.
9:30 A. M.	—Sundays only, from Bushwick-av. for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach, arriving at Bushwick at....	7:00 P. M.

Baggage checked at Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York; or South 8th-st., Brooklyn.
L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots. JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

"PENNSYLVANIA AIR LINE."

CHANGE OF ROUTE.

On and after THURSDAY, July 24, the Baltimore and Washington trains of the "Pennsylvania Air Line" will run over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, forming a connection through the Union Tunnel with Baltimore and Potomac Tunnel and road. This arrangement gives the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the shortest and most perfect all-rail line that can be obtained between the national capital and the cities of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, avoiding the transfer through Baltimore by horse-power. New improvements will at once be introduced, and the time of transit lessened one hour. Pending the opening of this short route trains via York, Penn., have been withdrawn. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

TO CAPE MAY

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

A through express-train, via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves New-York, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., at 12:30 P. M. Arrives at Cape May, 6:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Cape May at 7:30 A. M. Arrives in New-York at 2:14 P. M.

Rate, New-York to Cape May, $5. Rate, New-York to Cape May and return, $8.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 944, 435, 271 Broadway, and No. 1 Astor House. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

STAMFORD, CONN.
Mrs. E. M. RICHARDSON, Principal.

This well-established institution, within little more than an hour's ride of New-York, offers in its course of instruction, and in the qualifications of its teachers, advantages such as are ordinarily only to be obtained in the best Metropolitan schools, and combines with those advantages such rural surroundings and so moderate a scale of charges as are unattainable in the City. A limited number of pupils only received.

References—Bishop Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Martin Paine, M. D., New-York, and Rev. Mr. Tatlock, Stamford, of whom any information can be obtained till Sept. 15.

School begins Sept. 22.

A SWISS LADY, NATIVE OF LAUSANNE, WHO, with the assistance of her sister and efficient masters, receives BOYS under thirteen years of age, to educate and prepare for public schools, wishes to make her establishment known to AMERICAN families desiring for their sons the advantages to be obtained by a RESIDENCE ABROAD with the training and comforts of a GOOD ENGLISH HOME. Inclusive terms: Sixty-five guineas for the scholastic year. For other particulars, address Mlle. LOUISE MICHAUD, Lausanne House, Worthing, Sussex, England; or, to J. B. DE TRACY, Esq., B. A., Scholastic Agent, No. 3 Charles-st., Soho-square, London, England.

KIRBY & ENDEAN, Publishers, Advertising Agents, &c., for all parts of the world, No. 190 Oxford-st., London, England.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals, Sing Sing, N. Y.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Established 1850.

A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home. Send for Catalogue with full details and references.

W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., } Principals,
CAPT. W. A. FLINT, } Stamford, Conn.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MISS HINSDALE

(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY)
WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV.,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1873.

Application may be made as above.

LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
for
YOUNG LADIES.

French, language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 22, 1873. Circulars at BRENTANO'S, No. 33 Union-square. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY,

MERIDEN, N. H.

Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New-England.

Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

OLD HADLEY, Mass. The Fall term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873. For circulars and testimonials, address the Principals.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 13 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 25.

Address till Sept. 8, Fishkill, on the Hudson.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, }

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.

For circular, address the Principal.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,

BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.

Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen Sept. 23. Apply by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their school in New-York.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—A MILITARY COLLEGE, established 1834. Preparatory department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military instruction. Good discipline. Address Prof. CHARLES DOLE, Northfield, Vt. Year 1873-4 opens Aug. 28.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Established 1820.—Next term commences Sept. 24. Apply for circulars and information to Prof. O. P. HUBBARD or EDWARD A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

FOR BOYS.—MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; a first-class boarding-school; grounds extensive; uniform, dark blue; daily gymnastic drill. Reopens SEPT. 17. Address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

BOYS' HOME AND SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMinary, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y., reopens 1st September, combining the facilities of a complete education with the advantage of a Christian home. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass.—Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the Fine Arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17. C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.—For catalogue and June entrance examination papers address Prof. SAMUEL KNEELAND, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY.—A SCHOOL FOR Young Ladies. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Kingston, N. Y.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J. REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 13. For catalogues apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

FOR SALE—A SELECT SCHOOL ON LONG ISLAND. For particulars, apply to BENJ. C. NEVINS, Montgomery, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 17.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Work recommences Sept. 11. Boys, "Fall in."

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. No. 14 Bond-st., New-York. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of George A. Robbins and Thatcher M. Adams, Executors of Frances C. Robbins, deceased:
$10,000 United States 6s, of 1881, registered.
$7,000 United States 5-20s, of 1864, registered.
$10,000 United States 5s, 10-40, registered.
$6,000 New York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan, 1877.
$11,000 Des Moines Valley Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds.
100 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, preferred, $100 each.
80 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, common, $100 each.
110 shares Michigan Central Railroad Company, $100 each.
32 shares Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, $100 each.
82 shares Pilot Knob Iron Company, of Missouri, $100 each.
122 shares Frost Petroleum Company.
$35 Continental Insurance Company Scrip.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF STOCKHOLDER'S OPTION TO TAKE AT PAR 341 SHARES OF THE NEW STOCK OF THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY.—There will be sold for cash to the highest bidder at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, in Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of July, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, the option to take 341 shares of the new stock of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company, which option belongs to the estate of Samuel Marsh, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as holder of 512 shares of the present stock of said Company. The terms of sale will be announced at the time of sale by the auctioneers, and full information respecting this option may be had on application to the auctioneers, or to the administrators at the office of Barney, Butler & Parsons, No. 111 Broadway, or of Samuel Newell, No. 11 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873.
JOHN J. MARSH, } Administrators.
T. E. STILLMAN, }

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 75,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, July 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 20 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) July 23, at 12:30 o'clock, at their store, fresh Palermo, Naples, Menton, and Messina Oranges and Lemons, landing ex steam-ship Ismailia, and can be seen on Pier No. 21 North River.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Another grand excursion of the magnificent steamer

PLYMOUTH ROCK

OUT TO SEA,
SUNDAY, JULY 27, 1873.
AT 9:40 A. M.

On this excursion the steamer Plymouth Rock will make a much more extended trip than heretofore.

Leaving Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., she will steam down the harbor, passing through the Narrows, in full view of all the forts and fortifications, out into the Lower Bay, stopping at Sandy Hook to land passengers for LONG BRANCH.

Thence proceeding on her voyage to the ATLANTIC OCEAN, around the Light-ship, down the coast, running as near the shore as the depth of the water will permit, giving a magnificent view of LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, SHARK RIVER, SEA GIRT, &c., &c., from the Atlantic Ocean. Returning to Sandy Hook, allowing passengers one hour on shore. Music by Keating's Band.

Tickets, Only One Dollar.

M. W. CERAT, Superintendent, Long Branch.
J. W. GORE, Gen. Agt., New-York.
JOHN F. COLE, Gen. Ft. & Pas. Agt., Long Branch.

SUMMER EXCURSSION.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just issued a second edition of its Summer Excursion Route Book, containing a number of new routes. Among these are points in the South, including all the Virginia Springs, which are rendered accessible, under peculiar advantages, by the opening of the "Pennsylvania Air-Line" between New-York and Washington. The book is handsomely printed and illustrated. Copies can be had, on application personally or by letter, at the following ticket-offices of the Company:
No. 1 Astor House, New-York City.
No. 435 Broadway, New-York City.
No. 526 Broadway, New-York City.
No. 944 Broadway, New-York City.
Foot of Desbrosses-st., New-York City.
Foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York City.
Nos. 77 and 79 Washington-st., Boston.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMER WM. COOK, having accommodation for 2,500 people, is open for excursions. Also, barges and steamers of all sizes. Dudley's Grove, Spring Hill, Iona Island, and other groves. Apply to J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M.; 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PROFITABLE OPPORTUNITY OCCURS for investing capital (and obtaining position also, if desired,) in connection with a solid and important railway construction. Security equal to 300 per cent. will be given, in first mortgage railway bonds. Income to receive principal back in a few months, and the very large profits within six. Sums not less than $10,000 will be taken. Address, for interview only, STEAMSHIP, *Herald* Up-town Branch Office.

AN IMPORTING AND JOBBING FIRM, ABOUT changing its business, offers for sale the stock and lease of present store; capital required, $30,000 to $40,000; annual profits, $30,000; this is a rare chance to succeed to an established, profitable business. Address, with real name, IMPORTER, Box No. 110, *Times* Office. No other will receive attention.

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF A NEWLY patented invention, which is a staple article, and will have a great and solid profit, a gentleman with a capital of $10,000 is required; an upholsterer preferred; no agents. Address A. N., *Herald* Office.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-class grocery-store, situated on 9th-av.; marble counters, &c. Inquire of J. E. JACOBS, No. 21 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUOR-store, for sale cheap; in a good locality; cheap rent. Apply at No. 186 Madison-st., east of the Bowery.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES,

FIRST MEETING.—Thursday, 24th; Saturday, 26th; Tuesday, 29th; Thursday, 31st July; and Saturday, 2d August.

SECOND MEETING.—Tuesday, 5th; Thursday, 7th; Saturday, 9th; Tuesday, 12th; Thursday, 14th; and Saturday, 16th August.

First race at 12 o'clock each day.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of July, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AMBROSE H. PURDY, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.
jy23-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. KELLY and JAMES L. MARSH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts; and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 21st July, 1873.

jy23-1aw3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 4,072.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN DANZIGER and MORRIS H. DANZIGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Herman Danziger and Morris H. Danziger, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 15th day of July, A. D., 1873.

SAMSON LEWY, Assignee, No. 189 Church-street, New-York City.
jy16-1aw3wW*

NO. 3,[illegible].—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL SINCLAIR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel Sinclair, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of July, A. D., 1873.

JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 33 New-st., New-York City, } Assignees.
GEORGE DOUGLASS, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York City, }
jy16-1aw3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORIARTY BROTHERS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Moriarty Brothers, of the City of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district. Dated New-York, July 22, 1873. HENRY ELLIOTT, No. 23 Warren-street, New-York.
jy23-1aw3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.: At Newark, on the 16th day of July, A. D., 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of FREDERICK W. HOTCHKISS, of Elizabeth, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.
jy23-1aw3wW* E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ATTENTION, OWNERS OF HORSES!

THE ZINC COLLAR PAD is guaranteed to CURE the worst case of raw and inflamed neck in ten days, and work the horse every day, and will not chafe or wear the mane. For sale by saddlery hardware dealers and harness-makers. Manufactured by the ZINC COLLAR PAD COMPANY, Buchanan, Mich. Information furnished on application.

A LADY'S PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR sale; pony an imported Welsh, "thirteen and one-half hands high;" six years old, flowing mane and tail; warranted sound, and kind in all harness; can be ridden or driven by the most timid lady or child. Also, basket phaeton and harness to match; has been but little used; the property of a deceased young lady; to be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at first private stable near 3d-av., in 28th-st.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLER'S GOODS.

In large stock including Horse-sheets and Blankets, Fly-nets, whips, English Saddles, Bits, Stirrups and Spurs, Horse-brushes, Carriage-robes and Lap-dusters, Chamois-skins, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—DOG CART, TWO WHEELS, IN EXcellent order. J. O. WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 521 5th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS'
West Point Hotel

is now open. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL,

FIRE ISLAND.

Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

MONTOWESE HOUSE,

BRANFORD, CONN.

This delightful Summer resort, noted for its facilities for bathing and fishing, also its beautiful drives, having been enlarged, will be open June 20. Address WM. BRYAN, JR.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

GARRISON, N. Y.

Good rooms can be had on reasonable terms.
Apply or address,
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON.

GLEN MITCHELL HOTEL, SARATOGA.—Lovely drives, walks, and scenery; splendid trotting park adjoining the extensive hotel grounds; fresh breezes; no mosquitoes; elegantly furnished rooms and an unexceptionable cuisine; one and a half miles from Saratoga villa; stabling first class; omnibuses and carriages to all trains. MITCHELL BROTHERS, Proprietors.

PLEASANT VALLEY HOUSE, CANADENSIS, Penn., is now open for Summer boarders, near Buck Hill Falls, fifteen miles from Stroudsburg; good board; pure water; cool mountain air; house newly furnished; through ticket can be purchased at New-York on Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad to our station, Oakland; Price, $8 per week. A. J. DECKER.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., WILL be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on the side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia, and Green Mountain Ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars.

MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors.
JEFFERSON, N. H., May 1, 1873.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL RESort for Summer boarders; a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent, air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars, address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay, Franklin County, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

152d-st., on the Hudson.

The best accommodations at moderate rates.
PAUL & DUNCALF.

SUMMER BOARD.—GERMANTOWN, N. Y., ON the Hudson River, quite near the depot; beautiful scenery and good board; terms reasonable. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor of Mountain View House.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD Company's Long Branch Excursion House (on the European plan) will open for the reception of guests July 1, 1873.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, LONG Island, now open for guests; best still and surf bathing on the coast; one hour by Long Island or South-side Railroads. E. A. DARRAGH, Manager.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island.—Good rooms and first-class accommodations can be had on reasonable terms. Apply at hotel, or address O. DE CAMP, Proprietor.

NEWPORT, R. I.

The Derby Cottage, facing Touro Park and Bellevue-av. Elegant rooms to let, with strictly first-class board.

A FEW MORE FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMmodated at the Lawrence House, Cornwall, on the Hudson. J. J. LAWRENCE, Proprietor.

CHITTENANGO, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Madison County, N. Y. Fine hotel, &c. Circulars, with terms, of C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN, N. J.—FOUR MILES from depot; large farm-house, with piazza, scenery, beautiful lawns; $8 per week, children half price; references exchanged. For particulars inquire at No. 47 Vesey-st., from 10 to 4 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD.—HOME COMFORTS, LARGE rooms, shady walks, fruit and milk plenty; accessible, yet retired; terms very low. Address Box No. 331, Kingston, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av., NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WITH BOARD, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor floor; other rooms on third and fourth floors; on reasonable terms; references given and required. No. 15 West 46th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board; City or country; places not advertised registered here. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—SUPERIOR BOARD; Summer prices; families or gentlemen; permanent or transient.

MUSICAL.

500 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent in CITY or COUNTRY, by HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT FOR SALE OR RENT, AT GUVRIER & SONS, MANUFACTURERS, No. 27 West 13th-st., Between 5th and 6th avs.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, BEDDING, &c., AT B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S., Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.

AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.

Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

A. KIMBEL & J. CABUS, FURNITURE MANUfacturers and Decorators, will remove from Nos. 928 and 930 Broadway, to their spacious warerooms, Nos. 7 and 9 East 20th-st., opposite Lord & Taylor's.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RAILWAY ADVERTISING COMPANY.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Butler Duncan,	Henry W. Poor,
Gen. H. L. Lansing,	Birney Fellowes,
Wm. S. Nichols,	Gen. H. L. Burnett,
Davis Johnson,	Julian M. Abrams,
Geo. W. Dillaway,	Ansley S. Davis,

Geo. Browne.

This company, having the exclusive right of advertising in the principal railway stations and ferry-boats of the United States, offers at low rates the greatest facilities yet known to parties desiring their business signs prominently placed before the public.

HENRY W. POOR, President.
DAVIS JOHNSON, Treasurer. ANSLEY S. DAVIS, Sec'y.
JULIAN M. ABRAMS, General Manager.

Offices—No. 63 Broadway, New-York; No. 72 Washington-st., Chicago; No. 34 Studio Buildings, Boston; No. 334 Chapel-st., New-Haven; No. 700 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

First-class canvassers liberally treated with.

DON'T BURN UP.—SEND $1 TO THE UNITED States Manufacturing Company, office No. 697 Broadway, New-York, for the [illegible] Fire-alarm. Every family should have them.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Engagement of
Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT.
This eminent comedian
will appear EVERY NIGHT
in his grand emotional play,
in five acts,
MIMI,
in which Miss Ella Germon, Mrs. F. Foster, Miss M. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Bradley will appear.
The part of
MIMI
by
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. J. WALLACK.
ANOTHER GLORIOUS SUCCESS.
AFTERNOON AT 2, and EVENING AT 8.
The celebrated comedian and character actor,
MR. J. J. WALLACE,
in the beautiful emotional drama in four acts, entitled
ERIN A-CHORRA;
OR, IRISH HEARTS IN IRISH HOMES.
Mr. WM. SCALLAN....as....Mr. McCABE

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening.

Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places; private boxes $2 extra.

EVERY THURSDAY EVENING,
GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SEA-WALLS

DREDGING IN BOSTON HARBOR, FILLING A PARCEL OF SOUTH BOSTON FLATS, AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUCH PARCEL.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HARBOR COMMISSIONERS,
No. 8 PEMBERTON-SQUARE, BOSTON, July 17, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for inclosing with sea-walls and filling a parcel of the Commonwealth's flats in South Boston, situated at the junction of the main and Fort Point Channels, in Boston Harbor, bounded south-west by flats of the Boston Wharf Company, and south-east by flats sold to the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, and containing about 1,000,000 square feet, more or less, as follows:

1. For about 700 lineal feet of light sea-wall on Fort Point Channel.
2. For about 1,300 feet of heavy sea-wall on Fort Point Channel and the main channel.
3. For filling said parcel to grade 13, with material dredged by the contractor from the mouth of Fort Point Channel and from a portion of Boston Harbor, which is to be dredged uniformly to a depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water.
4. For filling said parcel with good clean gravel from grade 13 to grade 16.
5. For the whole work of building said sea-walls and filling said parcel, as aforesaid, on or before Oct. 1, 1876.

The above work must be done according to plans and specifications to be seen or furnished at this office between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 12 o'clock noon.

The contractor will be required to give a satisfactory guarantee that he will execute a contract according to his proposals, and to give satisfactory bonds for the faithful performance of his contract.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has appropriated four hundred thousand dollars toward the above specified sea-walls and filling, but no contract will be made binding the Commonwealth for any more of said work than can be paid for by appropriations of the Legislature, under the laws of the Commonwealth.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE.

Sealed proposals will be also received as aforesaid for the purchase of the whole or any portion of said parcel of flats for cash, the purchaser to build said sea-walls and do said filling according to said plans and specifications, and to perform all the obligations of the Commonwealth to the City of Boston in relation to said parcel under the indenture of four parts made between the said Commonwealth, the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, the Boston Wharf Company, and the City of Boston, dated June 23, 1873.

The right to reject any and all proposals is reserved by the Board of Harbor Commissioners, and their acceptance is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals in relation to the South Boston Flats," sealed up and directed to the Chairman of the Board.

For the Board of Harbor Commissioners,
JOSIAH QUINCY, Chairman.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality, and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the bureau until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 7, 1873, for the construction, including all the materials except the live-oak timber, of the hull of a steam sloop-of-war of about 940 tons measurement, complete for sea service. Plans and specifications in detail for the hull, showing the work to be done, may be seen and examined at this bureau, and at the Commandant's Office, at the navy-yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Charlestown, and Kittery, on and after the 6th of July next.

The hull must be completed in all respects according to the contract and specifications; the materials must be of the best quality, and the work must be done in the best manner, and the vessel be delivered at such navy-yard on the Atlantic coast as the Department may direct, in eight months from the date and signing of the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses in proportionate amounts, reserving the usual percentage until the final completion and acceptance of the vessel.

The bids must be accompanied with the guarantee required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.

The Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids which, in its opinion, are not to the public interest.

Bids will only be accepted from parties who are known to be ship-builders, and to have the necessary facilities for doing the work.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER DISTRICT, HOUSTON-ST.,
CORNER GREENE, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WITH A copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited, and will be received at this office until 12 M. Aug. 21, 1873, for the construction at Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor, of two (2) frame buildings, to be used respectively as laundresses' and Ordnance Sergeant's quarters. All material and labor must be furnished by the contractor, and the work complete and ready for acceptance by this department within sixty (60) days from execution of contract.

Plans and specifications may be seen at this office.

A written guarantee, signed by two (2) parties, for the prompt execution and fulfillment of contract, should it be awarded, must accompany the proposals, which should be addressed to the "Chief Quartermaster, First Quartermaster's District, D. E.," and indorsed, "Proposals for Laundresses' and Sergeant's Quarters."

R. O. TYLER,
Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General,
Brevet Major General, United States Army.

PROPOSALS FOR COPPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1873.

Sealed proposals to furnish and deliver at the Washington Navy-yard, on or before the 7th proximo, 100,000 pounds of Ingot Copper, (50,000 lake and 50,000 other than lake,) will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at which time they will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and indorsed "Proposals for Copper," to distinguish them from other business letters.

The Copper will be subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officers of the Washington Navy-yard, and will not be received unless delivered within the time specified above.

PROPOSALS FOR RUBBER HOSE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the head-quarters of the Fire Department of the City of New-York, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer-st. until 12 o'clock noon, of FRIDAY, July 25, 1873, for furnishing 2,000 feet of 2½ inch rubber-lined linen hose, Allen's couplings, with New-York thread.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AN ENGINE-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Fire Commissioners, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer-st., until 12 o'clock noon, of FRIDAY, July 25, 1873, for building an engine-house at Carmansville.

For particulars see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks, until MONDAY, July 28, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, for the whole or any part of the sum of $10,000 of Bonds of the town of King's Bridge, authorized by chapter 89, section 3, laws of 1873.

For particulars, see the *City Record*.

PROPOSALS FOR SCREENED GRAVEL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Parks, at their office, until 12 o'clock noon, July 29, 1873, for furnishing for four months, Screened Gravel for walks and roads. For particulars, see the *City Record*.

A BRAVE OFFICER REWARDED.

PATROLMAN BYRNES PRESENTED WITH $1,000 FROM THE RIOT RELIEF FUND.

Patrolman Patrick H. Byrnes, of the Eighth Precinct, who, on the 16th instant, when assaulted by a gang of ruffians, behaved with such extraordinary courage and forbearance, has been presented by the Trustees of the Riot Relief Fund with the sum of $1,000 as a reward for his heroic conduct. The story of Byrnes' gallant performance of his duty, briefly told, is as follows:

"Four Irish laborers began fighting in Ludwig Oppenheimer's lager-beer saloon, No. 31 Grand-street, at 5 P. M. on the 16th instant. Officer Patrick H. Byrnes, of the Eighth Precinct, entered the saloon and endeavored to arrest two of the combatants, Patrick Conner, of Canal-street, and Daniel Foley, of Spring-street. He was at once assailed by the four ruffians, who knocked him down, took his club away from him, and beat him terribly about the head and hands, cutting him severely about the forehead, and kicking him in the abdomen. Byrnes, however, made a gallant resistance, and finally succeeded, although almost blinded by the blood which streamed from his wounds, in drawing his pistol. He used the butt end of it on Foley's head, cutting him badly, and reducing him to abject submission. He then caught Conner, and was about reducing him to Foley's condition when the other two ruffians fled, and Byrnes brought both Foley and Conner to the Prince-street Station-house in triumph. Dr. Clarke was called in, and pronounced Officer Byrnes badly injured internally. The officer was conveyed to his residence in a carriage. Conner and Foley were locked up. Byrnes was highly complimented on his forbearance in refraining from shooting the ruffians, an act in which he would have been completely justified."

The wounds received by Byrnes were very severe, and at one time were considered dangerous, but medical skill and attention have placed him in a fair way of recovery. The subjoined is the letter of the Trustees of the Riot Relief Fund to the Police Commissioners, inclosing the check for the reward so gallantly earned by its recipient:

OFFICE OF RIOT RELIEF FUND,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 22, 1873.

SIR: The Trustees of the Riot Relief Fund respectfully request that you will present, in their behalf, to Patrolman Patrick H. Byrnes, of the Eighth Precinct, the inclosed check for $1,000, as a mark of their high appreciation of his gallant conduct on the 16th inst., when in the performance of duty he was attacked by four ruffians, who wrested his club from him, felled him to the ground, and by repeated blows paralyzed his arm, yet, by his invincible courage, compelled the flight of two of his assailants, and arrested and brought in custody the others to the station-house.

Respectfully yours,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
ISAAC BELL,
WM. R. VERMILYE,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
Trustees of Riot Relief Fund.

Hon. Henry Smith, President Board of Police Commissioners.

ORIGIN OF THE "RIOT RELIEF FUND."

The riots of July, 1863, in this City were among the most disastrous and disgraceful outbreaks of mob violence ever witnessed in this country.

They occurred just at the moment when the whole military force of the City had been sent to Pennsylvania to withstand the invasion of that State by the rebel army under Gen. Lee.

The City, therefore, was without any other defenders than its "police force," until some few military companies, recalled from service elsewhere, came to its aid.

The police in this emergency evinced the most admirable spirit and behaved with a degree of courage, discipline, and devotion which checked the progress of the mob and saved the City from the extremity of disaster to which the leaders of the riot had doomed it. In no instance did any members of the department flinch from their duty. They repeatedly met and scattered crowds of desperadoes ten times their numbers, and by the example thus set they sustained and stimulated the courage of the people at large. Their admirable conduct commanded universal admiration and gratitude, which were strengthened and deepened by the knowledge that many of them had been either killed or so severely injured as to leave their dependent families in a condition of distress.

On the 17th of July Henry J. Raymond, Leonard W. Jerome, and Paul S. Forbes happening to be lunching together at Delmonico's, the suggestion was made that some public measures of relief should be adopted.

A subscription paper was at once drawn up, and within two hours nearly $20,000 was pledged for this purpose. An informal meeting of half a dozen persons was held the next day, and the Chairman was requested to take steps for the prosecution of the purpose thus commenced. The object was at once announced, and Mayor Opdyke was requested to act as Treasurer and custodian of whatever money might be raised.

On Saturday, July 25, a large meeting was held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. Leonard W. Jerome was elected Chairman, and Ezra Nye Secretary.

The bank officers also held a meeting for the purpose of co-operating with this organization, and appointed Shepherd Knapp Chairman, E. H. Arthur, E. S. Jacques, Wm. A. Murdock, J. P. Yelverton, as a committee to procure subscriptions in aid of the general object.

Col. Stebbins reported that similar action had also been taken by the Board of Brokers.

The Chairman stated that the sum of $29,475 was available for immediate distribution. It was therefore

Resolved, That the sum of $10,000 be appropriated for the immediate relief of policemen and members of the military and Fire Department, who have sustained injuries in the suppression of the riots.

Isaac Bell, George F. Tallman, and Commissioner Acton, were appointed to look after the wants of the policemen; Col. Vermilye, of the military; Chief Engineer Decker, of the firemen.

The whole amount contributed for the relief of the sufferers was $55,000; amount spent for the same, $20,000; leaving an unexpended balance of $35,000, which, at a subsequent meeting of the subscribers, was, on motion of Henry J. Raymond, conveyed by deed of trust to Leonard W. Jerome, Isaac Bell, Shepherd Knapp, W. R. Vermilye, the Mayor, ex officio, as a Board of Trustees, to invest the same in some form for relief of cases which may arise from similar emergencies hereafter, believing the knowledge that such a fund is in existence will stimulate members of the force, on which our City must always depend for the preservation of its peace and for the security of the lives and property of its citizens, in the vigorous performance of their duties. It will increase from year to year by the addition of the interests and by such donations as may be made to it from time to time, and will thus eventually become an important auxiliary in the promotion of public order.

At this meeting a vote of thanks was unanimously given to Leonard W. Jerome, for his efforts in creating and in a large measure sustaining and adding to the amount which had been realized.

BOATING.

Yesterday the officers of the Third Sub-precinct, Brooklyn Police, sailed a race with those of the Eighth of the same force. The boats belonged to Commodore Frank Bates of the Short Branch House. Officers Felix Brady and Gustavus Lubke tossed for choice of boats, and Mr. Brady won. The boats are built exactly alike, rigged alike, and painted alike, and cannot be told apart except by their flags. Brady, on behalf of the Third Sub-precinct, chose the Lina S., and the other boat, the Frank, of course fell to the lot of Mr. Lubke. Capt. Mayne was appointed judge of the race, and Commodore Bates gave the signal to start, which was done from the end of the slip, the Lina S. starting thirty seconds ahead of her antagonist. At this time there was a light breeze from the westward, which gradually freshened and drew round to the southward and westward. Mr. Lubke kept the Frank well to windward, and obtained the weather-gauge of the Lina S., but she was too fleet of foot in a light wind, and gradually increased the distance between them. The crew of the Frank on this began to chuck out ballast in a most lively manner, which had a marked effect on her sailing, and she began to hold her own. The course laid down was from Frank Bates' landing round the buoy off Robbin's Reef Light, thence round the stake-boat anchored abreast of the starting-place, again round the buoy, and then home, all turning points to be passed on the port hand. At 11:51 the Lina S. turned the stake-boat on the first round, the Frank following in about two minutes. Both boats were well handled, and showed that the "Knights of the Locust" had at some time pursued other avocations besides guarding the public peace.

The following is the time of the yachts arriving at the stake-boat:

	H.	M.	S.
Lina S.	2	37	30
Frank B.	2	39	35

The prize given by Commodore Bates was an infantile goat, which was duly accepted by the officers of the Third Sub-precinct.

THE BROOKLYN TRUST COMPANY.

LATEST ASPECT OF AFFAIRS—THE WILL OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.

The directors of the suspended Brooklyn Trust Company will meet this evening, at the offices on Court-street, to consider the situation of affairs, and, if possible, decide on a course of action for the future. The stockholders are also agitating for a meeting, and will to-day announce the time and place. Some of the trustees are out of town, but a meeting will be held as soon as a quorum can be obtained. Not a few of the stockholders express a determination to secure the management of the assets, but many appear satisfied that the latter will be turned to good account by the present receiver, Mr. Chauncey. The general impression yesterday was that by the prompt action of the directors in suspending and stopping a run, the company would be enabled to pay the depositors and save the greater portion of the capital. The public feeling in Brooklyn is decidedly unfavorable to Mr. Rodman, the Secretary, who was yesterday suspended from his official position of Deputy City Treasurer.

Yesterday, the attorney of the Willimantic Railroad Company called upon the receiver and assured him that the company considered their bonds worth every dollar of their face value. The receiver and members of the examining committee are also confident that a considerable amount can be realized from the bonds, but for present purposes the Georgia bonds are worthless. Others of the securities are slow and cannot be realized on for some time; therefore the depositors will have to wait for some weeks yet for their money. No dividends will be declared until it is found that the available assets will not, with ordinary assistance from the stockholders, meet the liabilities. If all cannot be paid, the assets which can most readily be realized on will be turned into cash and distributed among the depositors, and some of the stockholders express a willingness to contribute their share of whatever amount may be required to make up the full amount necessary to pay off all the liabilities. The total loss, looking at the worst side of it, as some of the directors said, was yesterday estimated at between $250,000 and $350,000, but should Mr. Mills' estate be in as good and solvent a condition as represented, this amount of loss would be immediately reduced by the amount of his defalcation. Mr. Rodman's securities for his loan of $34,000 have not yet been subjected to any test of value, but it is presumed that they will make up a considerable portion, if not all, of the loan.

Yesterday Mr. Thomas H. Mills, son of the deceased President, offered for probate the will of the latter, which reads as follows:

I, Ethelbert S. Mills, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York, do declare the following to be my last will and testament:

I give, devise, and bequeath all my property and estate, both real and personal, to my beloved wife, Ellen L. Mills, to her and her heirs and assigns forever.

I hereby appoint my said wife executrix, and my son, Thomas H. Mills, my brother, James S. Mills, and my brother-in-law, Edward H. R. Lyman, executors, and I hereby authorize them, and the survivor of them, and any one or more of them who may qualify, as executrix or executor, to sell and convey any or all of my real estate at public or private sale, and for cash or upon credit.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 14th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

[L. S.] ETHELBERT S. MILLS.

Signed, sealed, published, and declared by the said testator as and for his last will and testament in our presence, who, in his presence, and at his request, and in the presence of each other, have hereunto subscribed our names as attesting witnesses.

M. T. RODMAN,
No. 375 Union-street.
E. R. LOMBARD,
No. 106 Dean-street.

The following extract from the application for probate shows the heirs to be as follows:

His widow, Ellen S. Mills, and three children, to wit: Thomas H. Mills, both of full age; Ethelbert S. Mills, aged nineteen years, and Albert L. Mills, aged fifteen years, said minors had no general guardian, all residing in the City of Brooklyn. The estate of the deceased is about $300,000 in value, to the best of deponent's knowledge and belief. And I ask that the said last will and testament may be proved and letters testamentary granted thereon, according to law.

THOMAS H. MILLS.

Subscribed and sworn this 22d day of July, A. D. 1873, before me,
JUDAH B. VOORHEES,
Clerk to Surrogate's Court.

The Surrogate has issued a citation to the heirs to attend the probate at the Surrogate's office on the 31st inst.

DIRECTORS' LOANS.

Yesterday numerous sensational stories were circulated in Brooklyn to the effect that considerable sums had been loaned to directors of the institution on insufficient security. On being traced up, many of the statements proved to be entirely unfounded; but during the evening it transpired that over $100,000 of the Trust Company's funds had been loaned to Tisdale & Co., a member of which firm is a director of the company. The receiver considers the security for this loan ample, notwithstanding current report to the contrary. The statement that small sums had been loaned to other directors on good security was made the foundation for the sensational rumors above alluded to.

THE DEPOSITORS.

In response to the request of the receiver, a few of the depositors presented their books at the office of the company yesterday. Mr. Chauncey states that his object in calling in the books is to ascertain the total amount therein credited and to compare them with the company's accounts, with a view of verifying the latter before making any statement. A depositor, who has an interest of $9,000 in the company's vaults presented himself yesterday and informed the bank officers that he should hold on to his book and make an effort to throw the company into bankruptcy. It was yesterday stated that a concerted effort was being made by some of the depositors to throw the concern into bankruptcy, but so far no definite action has been taken looking to that end. The depositors are arranging for a meeting, at which a committee will be appointed to look after their interests. The general sentiment appears to be that Rodman, the Secretary, should not have any hand in the squaring of the company's accounts, his own status and actions being now under question. The chief anxiety of the depositors is on the score of loans insufficiently secured, and yesterday the question was, "Have we reached the bottom of it all yet?" to which the answer of the informed was, "It will not be so bad by any means as was supposed." Another point on which the public mind is yet to be set at rest, is the effect which the suspension of the Trust Company will have on kindred institutions. The most practical mode of settling this question, is the publication of a complete list of depositors, and in this way the officers promise to settle it satisfactorily.

The absent trustees have been telegraphed for, and an effort will be made to hold a meeting to-day. The directors held no formal meeting last evening, but were in consultation over the condition of affairs. The situation at present writing has not materially changed, unless sensational report be taken into account, but the accounts are being rapidly figured out, and an official statement is promised as soon as possible.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF INFANTS.

A few days ago, Dr. Miller, of Morrisania, one of the Coroners of Westchester County, received private information to the effect that a child of Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan, residing in Union-avenue of that town, had died quite suddenly under suspicious circumstances, and had been interred in the burying-ground attached to the Roman Catholic Church in Eighth-street, near the Boston Post road or Boulevard, without obtaining the usual certificate of a physician or coroner, as required by law. Coroner Miller subsequently ascertained that two other infants had died very suddenly, and had also been disposed of in the same suspicious manner, and under such circumstances resolved upon making a most rigid investigation as to the causes of their death, and mysterious course of action with regard to their interments. After considerable delay, men were secured to disinter the body of the child last buried; but on applying to Mrs. Sheridan to point out the spot where it was interred, she resolutely refused to impart that information, and was, therefore, placed under arrest and locked up at the Town Hall for a night, when she changed her mind, and complied with the request of Coroner Miller, when a new difficulty arose, for the men who had been engaged to open the ground refused to perform that work; consequently further delay was occasioned on the commencement of the investigation. Yesterday afternoon, however, the body was exhumed, and a post-mortem examination was proceeded with by Dr. Williams, under the direction of the Coroner. The stomach and other portions were removed and placed in a jar, preparatory to being submitted to a chemist of this City for analysis. A jury was impaneled in the case, and, after the analysis has been completed, the proceedings of the inquest will be continued. As soon as it was ascertained in the neighborhood that Coroner Miller had taken official action in the matter, a large number of persons gathered at the Catholic church, and considerable feeling was manifested by them in regard to the subject.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

The presentation of the gold medal, being the first prize for the championship of the world, at the three-ball carom game, won by Albert Garnier at the recent billiard tournament at Irving Hall, was made yesterday by Mr. H. W. Collender. On the obverse side of the medal is a representation of the American eagle, with the United States and French flags on either side, and on the reverse the words "Winner in the International Tournament at the three-ball carom game, New-York, June, 1873."

CITY TENEMENT-HOUSE LIFE

THE YOUNG CHILDREN.

SUDDEN INCREASE OF MORTALITY—THE CAUSES—SCENES AND INCIDENTS OF LIFE IN THE POOR QUARTERS.

A sudden increase in the mortality among the children of this City having been recently reported by the Board of Health, several of THE TIMES reporters were directed to canvass the lower wards of the City, for the purpose of ascertaining the causes therefor. The result of their investigation will be found appended:

THE FIRST WARD.

The condition of the children in the First Ward, so far as their health is concerned, may be pronounced fair by comparison with that of former years. Still, it is very far from satisfactory, as the mortality among the little ones has increased within the past two weeks. Prior to that period the late and cool Spring kept down all tendencies to diarrheal disorders so prevalent in Summer. But the lateness of the season has resulted in evil as well as good. It has covered the stands of the street venders with half-ripe fruit. It is not to be wondered at, then, that when the weather grew fiercely hot, alternated with rain showers, the children suffered for their indiscreet indulgence in the unripe fruits. Local practitioners, while admitting that the mortality record this year is not so great as that of a corresponding period last year, assert that the increase within two weeks is matter for grave consideration. Dr. Merrill stated to a reporter yesterday that the carelessness of the parents in nearly every fatal case was the cause of death. When the child is taken ill they procrastinate and give it all sorts of ridiculous things suggested by gossips and cronies, rather than call in the doctor. This is done with a view to saving a dollar, and the child is at death's door when the physician is applied to, so that he can do little or nothing for it. The tenements in this Ward are in a very bad condition. Dr. Merrill says much disease is to be apprehended from this cause if something be not done soon to cleanse them. The undertakers in this part of the City, whom the reporter visited, give the statistics of funerals at an average of about three a day to each of the two who do the most business.

SECOND WARD.

The Second Ward is in about as good or bad a sanitary condition as the First. Its mortality record among children shows the same average, and from the same causes. Still, there are not so many deaths in it, because the resident population is not so large. Nevertheless, much apprehension is felt by mothers for their babes, simply because alarmists have been prophecying a terrible August to them.

THE THIRD WARD.

There are very few children in the Third Ward, there being only thirty-two tenement-houses in the district, and the only crowded house is No. 63 Vesey-street, where there are ten families, and each has from three to six children. In this house the children have suffered much from the effects of the hot weather. The cause of so much mortality is stated to be the heat and eating rotten fruit which the children pick up from the streets adjoining Washington Market. In this ward cholera morbus has caused the deaths of a number of little ones.

THE FOURTH WARD.

The Fourth Ward, with all its nooks, rookeries, and crevices, is a very nest of pestilence, according to the assertions of doctors practicing in that part of the City. True, the Summer has been an unusually healthy one even among the children. But within two weeks they have sickened and died in greater numbers than during a like period since Winter. Drs. Burnet and McNair, who practice in the most crowded parts of this Ward, say that this mortality is due, not so much to the filthy condition of the streets and houses, as to the obstinate bungling and ignorance of the parents. These feed their young too much with anything that they can get, and when the little ones get sick, administer the most useless nostrums and doses to them. Dr. McNair said, that in many cases he knew women to bring their sick babes to him, and, getting a prescription, give them one dose of it, and, finding that it did not cure the child immediately, go off to another and another physician, invariably trying one dose of the prescription ordered by each, so that the invalid had no chance, and died as a matter of course. This, he remarked, was quite a common practice with the poor, who were credulous enough to believe the advice of every neighbor that came along, given in the kindest spirit, no doubt, but very disastrous in its results. Just now, he thought, the ward was in a good condition; but, after eighteen years' practice in it, he believed that half the danger to children came from the heat. The neglect and filth of lazy parents, just as prevalent now as ever, will prove as fatal as they ever have before. The mortality increases.

THE FIFTH WARD.

Passing up Greenwich-street to Harrison-street, and thence to West and back to Hudson, Franklin, and West Broadway, a number of children are met. There are one or two very crowded houses in Greenwich-street, and the number of dirty children playing on the streets is large. The increase in the mortality of the little ones is causing general excitement in this ward, and no satisfactory reason can be given. The reporter was recognized by a number of the children, and at one time was surrounded by a crowd of little ones, all asking for tickets to go on the next excursion. Some of the mothers said that the picnics were doing their children great good, and one mother related to the reporter how her little girl, when she came home on Saturday last, told her how she had been treated, and how she would like to go again. "Poor child," she added, "we used to live in the country, and now the sight of it, I suppose, brings back the old days to her." The reporter said that probably she could be taken again in a week or two, when the woman replied, "Thanks, Sir; may God bless and prosper the good people who are giving the money to carry on the picnics."

THE SIXTH WARD.

In the course of a tour made yesterday through the Sixth Ward for the purpose of ascertaining the causes which tend to increase the mortality among children during the present warm season, the evidence collected from various sources goes to show that much of the disease and suffering, and, in many cases, the death of children under five years of age, might, with proper treatment on the part of the parents, be averted. Whatever progress may have been made among the wealthier and educated classes, respecting the importance of a due appreciation of the laws of hygiene, as applied to the principles of health, there appears to be a total disregard of the plainest maxims in this respect on the part of the lower strata of society. From inquiries made at the New-York Dispensary, and from the local physicians in this ward, it has been ascertained that the immediate causes of cholera infantum are, bad air, bad food, unwholesome water, and insufficient ventilation, combined with an almost criminal amount of neglect on the part of the parents, by allowing their children to remain exposed in the streets beneath the fierce rays of the sun. Passing up Centre-street yesterday, the writer's attention was attracted to an old building near the corner of Pearl-street, into the cellar of which a group of children were about to enter through the open window. The building was unoccupied, and the children of the neighborhood had converted the basement into a play-ground. Here was an infectious charnel-house for the propagation of all sorts of disease. The floor was damp, the walls moldy, and the back appurtenances in a horribly filthy condition. A dead cat, in a far advanced stage of decomposition, was lying on one side of the floor, and upon descending to examine the hygienic properties of this favored resort of the poor, unconscious children, the disagreeable effluvia was almost suffocating. Yet, under the very eyes of the parents, from day to day the poorer classes of the children of the City are allowed to seek out such filthy resorts. Proceeding up Centre-street at the corner of Franklin-street, twelve or thirteen boys were marching in line through the muddy slush that swept down the gutters, and in White-street a little crowd of children were collected round a heap of ashes and rubbish which they had emptied from a barrel to pick up little bits of glass and broken delf, each of the little ones swallowing handfuls of the cloud of dust in which they were enveloped. One little fellow, who arose from the heap almost smothered, held up a few grains of shot in a piece of glass, as a great trophy recovered from the débris. Then if the parents endeavor to keep them within doors it is making things worse. The little room in which a whole family of four or five, some times more, have to live, in one of the garrets of the wretched tenement buildings in this ward, has neither light nor ventilation, and it is a relief to the children to be free from these places during the day. In the construction of those dwellings, as a rule, very little provision has been made for ventilation, the sole object being to economize space and huddle as many families as possible together in the building. To take, as an instance, a house in Park-place, No. 37, which is by no means the lowest of its class, from the moment one commences to ascend at the foot of the dingy stairway until the fifth floor is reached it is like feeling one's way through a dungeon. The house consists of sixteen rooms, and as many alcoves off these rooms, which are used as sleeping apartments, the large room being occupied as a kitchen, washroom, and sitting-room. In the bedroom there is just space enough for a bed, and scarcely room enough to crawl into it. A couple of panes of glass opens out of this apartment into the hall or stairway, and this is the only means of admitting light or ventilation. The door adjoining the passage must be kept closed during the night, and the windows opening into the back yard must be fastened down to prevent suffocation from the poisonous malaria arising from the vaults.

Sixteen families inhabit this house, the front portion of each floor, which admits of better ventilation, being occupied by tradesmen, who can afford to pay a higher rent. Under such circumstances it is no difficult matter to account for the mortality among children, and until better ventilation can be introduced into tenement-houses and purer and healthier sources of enjoyment offered to the little ones, the death rate may be expected to be on the increase.

THE SEVENTH WARD.

The Seventh Ward does not suffer in its children so much as it has done every former Summer. Still mortality among the young increases from the same causes. There are not so many and so overcrowded districts in the Seventh as in the Fourth, therefore there are fewer deaths in the aggregate. Indeed, Dr. Harrison said to the reporter yesterday that the number of fatal cases among the young had been very small, comparatively speaking.

THE EIGHTH WARD.

A reporter visited the Eighth Ward yesterday in company with Sergt. Wm. Schultz, of the Eighth Precinct. First a visit was made to the rear of No. 191 South Fifth-avenue, where a large number of Italians and their children resided; then they visited "Fort Sebastopol," one of the worst dens in the City. This place consists of eight houses situated in South Fifth-avenue, near Grand-street, and it is owned by a man named Kelly, an ex-policeman of the Eighteenth Precinct. The place is named "Fort Sebastopol" in consequence of a large heap of sand and stones being raised in front to nearly the height of the houses. Passing up a narrow passage-way, between the sand and a neighboring house, the visitors came upon a place almost too loathsome to describe. Underneath the houses and at the rear were several stables, and the manure and accumulated filth made a horrible stench. Going up a rickety staircase, the reporter and the Sergeant entered a small apartment about nine feet square, in which were four colored women, three children, a bed, two dogs, three cats, and a few broken chairs. The windows were filthy, and a kind of slime seemed to hang about everything. The other houses were more crowded, and there must have been from fifty to a hundred children in that row of houses, whether white or black could scarcely be ascertained from their filthy appearance. White and black, Irish, Italian, German and Spanish, men, women, and children, were all mixed together. One large undertaker stated that he had orders for about ten funerals per day, and eight of these were children. He had never known of so much mortality among children during the past twenty-five years. Last week a German in Varick-street lost three children by scarlet fever, and while the second was being carried away to be buried, the third died. An Italian family in Thompson-street, lost two children last week from cholera morbus, and a great increase in the deaths of children had taken place throughout the neighborhood. The reasons assigned for the deaths were the heat, confinement in the City, cholera morbus, diphtheria, diarrhea, and scarlet fever.

THE TENTH WARD.

The Tenth Ward is filled with a large tenement population, mostly, however, of the better class. The houses are, as a rule, well ventilated, but notwithstanding this a number of children are lying sick with diarrhea. Fortunately, most of the residents of this ward are able to send at once for a physician, and unless they allow the disease to get too much headway the serious effects can be checked. There are, however, some in the ward who have not the means to engage a doctor, and these apply to the dispensary at the corner of Essex and Grand streets. The house physician of the dispensary told a TIMES reporter, yesterday, that for the past three weeks about twenty-five children suffering with diarrhea—which is the commencement of cholera infantum—have been brought to the dispensary every morning, and if the next two weeks should be hot the number will be greatly increased. As the house physician has not the time to watch the cases at their homes, it was not in his power to state how many of them proved fatal, but he said the dispensary doctors do their best to check the disease in its earlier stages, if the patients are only brought to them in time.

THE ELEVENTH WARD.

In the Eleventh Ward the ravages of diarrhea are becoming very serious and fatal. Many of the houses of this ward are occupied as tenements, although never constructed for the purpose, and families are huddled together as if tossed in a heap out of a bag. Garrets and cellars of tumble-down, antiquated residences are made the homes, if such they can be called, of families in which there are a number of children, many of whom fall victims to the disease. Along Third and Manhattan streets, and especially in the region known as the Dry Dock, there are hundreds of little ones who are suffering from the scourge; while to add to the perplexity of the resident physicians, the scarlet fever has lately broken out in this locality. The closely-packed occupants of these houses are far from being of the best class, and a short spell of very hot weather will cause the children to drop off in large numbers. The doctors say the best remedy for this disease is a change of air, and a short residence in the country; but add, "What is the use of telling this to people who hardly know whence the next day's food is to come?" The Eleventh Ward is very populous, and in the upper part, from Tenth-street to Fourteenth-street, especially between Avenue B and the river, sickness is very prevalent. The diarrhea is affecting the very young population in all classes of society; but the parents of those who are better off can obey the injunctions of the physicians, and send the little ones out of town. The others do the best they can by having the sick children taken into the streets, where, on the shady side of the way, may be found at almost any time, a number of sickly children in the arms of boys and girls hardly able to take care of themselves, much less a helpless baby. The applications at the Stranger's Hospital, at the corner of Tenth-street and Avenue D, have lately been very numerous, and such relief as can be afforded is given to applicants daily.

THE THIRTEENTH WARD.

Along Mangin and Goerck streets, in the Thirteenth Ward, are a number of small dwellings, intended for only one family each, but which are occupied by several poor families, having each a large number of children. In these nests of disease hundreds of little children live, sicken, and die, many of them from the lack of medical attention which the parents are unable to procure for want of needful funds. For over a month past daily applications have been made to the Boys' Lodging-house, in Rivington-street, for medical help, the half-starved mothers carrying their wretched-looking infants in their arms. The Superintendent of this institution says that if the heat increases—as it undoubtedly will—the sacrifice of infantile life will be very great. The Ward is full of small alleys, leading to rear houses of a very dilapidated character, and in these rookeries the families of laboring men are compelled to breathe a pestiferous atmosphere, one visit to which locality is enough even to poison those who live in a purer neighborhood. In small court-yards one hydrant is considered enough to supply over half a hundred persons, not one of whom is sufficiently careful to observe whether the refuse slops are made to go down the sink or remain on the upper surface to pollute the atmosphere with the unwholesome effluvia. In such a pool THE TIMES reporter yesterday saw several small children paddling with their hands, each disturbing motion making the surrounding atmosphere anything but agreeable. The faces of these little ones seemed to be strangers to soap and water, and one looked as if he had raked the mud from the bottom of the pool and rubbed it over his cheeks. Yet in such a place as this a puny, sickly infant was seen in the arms of a girl scarcely turned seven years of age, the mother having sent them out of her pent-up rooms to get the "fresh air."

FOURTEENTH WARD.

In this ward the condition of the children during the day in the streets and at night in the tenement-houses, is exactly similar to that described in the Sixth Ward. In Prince, Spring, Broome, Grand, Howard, and Hester streets groups of young children were to be met on the sidewalks, not one-half of them having any covering on their heads, and most of them in a half-naked condition. It was noticeable, however, that on the cross-town streets the children generally remained in the shade.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The presence of Washington-square in this ward and the general cleanliness of the streets, combined with the trees which shelter many of the sidewalks from the scorching heat, give it the appearance of being a much more healthy locality than the Sixth or Fourteenth Wards. But there appears to be something singular in the fact that it was not much frequented by the children of the neighborhood. The cool, refreshing spray of the fountain had attracted half a dozen small children round the margin of the water, and in another direction a little group of stragglers entered the square after an organ-grinder. Some nurses had drawn up their perambulators under the shade of the trees, and carefully protected their little ones from the sun's heat, but the poorer class of children were not to be seen in this favored retreat. At the Northern Dispensary the reporter learned that the physicians there attribute much of the mortality among children during the warm weather to the same causes assigned by the physicians of the Sixth Ward.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

The Seventeenth Ward is a very populous one, each house being a complete human hive in itself. Most of the tenement-houses are well constructed, but with twenty-four families on the average in each house, and each family consisting of about six persons—four families on a floor—when sickness breaks out, it very often assumes an epidemic character. Although the mortality has not been very great thus far in this neighborhood, the sickness has been severe. A TIMES reporter accompanied a physician yesterday to a case of sickness on the fourth floor of one of these high tenement-houses. In two rooms were found a family of six persons, which the physician said was a fair average of every such family in the ward. The sick infant was lying on an improvised bed in the room where the mother was engaged in sewing coats and pants for tailors. Three other children were crawling on the uncarpeted floor. The physician asked the mother if she had followed the Board of Health directions in preparing food for her children. "What time have I," said the mother, "to follow such directions? I have to get up at daylight to get a breakfast for my husband before he goes to work; then I have to sit all day and sometimes until midnight sewing on these things," pointing to the coats and pants. "And with all our hard work, we can hardly earn enough to pay the rent and buy such food as we eat. What money have we for corn-starch? And if we had it, what time can I find to prepare it?" The physician spoke about taking the sick child out into the air, and said Tompkins Square was not far off. She replied that "a visit to the square would take up too much time, and she could not afford it. If she gave that time to one of her children, the three others might be compelled to go without a meal, poor as it was." The physician told the reporter that this was not an isolated case in the Seventeenth Ward.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

W. F. G. Shanks, City Editor of the *Tribune*, was held in bail at the Tombs Court yesterday for assaulting James Pooton.

An unknown man, about forty years of age, was found insensible, yesterday, in West Broadway, and was removed to the Park Hospital.

Mr. J. P. Brace, agent of the Children's Aid Society, left for the West yesterday, with a party of seventy-five children for Wisconsin, Illinois, and Iowa.

Gennaro Rosseffi, an Italian lad, aged thirteen, of No. 10 Jersey-street, while playing with a knife, stabbed himself in the right leg, wounding himself severely.

The Fortbildungs Verein, a German literary association, celebrated its tenth anniversary by a Summer night's festival at Elm Park yesterday, which was a well-patronized affair.

Francis McEvoy, aged five years, of No. 1,433 Second-avenue, was seriously injured yesterday afternoon, by a portion of a scaffold falling upon him at Seventy-fourth-street and Second-avenue.

Michael Ney, aged nine years, of No. 69 Sheriff-street, fell overboard at the foot of Rivington-street, yesterday, and was rescued from drowning by Inspector Dennis McLaughlin, of the Street-cleaning Department.

The "corner" in Erie materially relaxed yesterday, the price dropping from 62 to 59⅞. The cornering clique say that they have not done with the "squeeze" yet, but it is the general opinion of the "Street" that the worst is over.

James McDonough, aged twenty-six, of No. 396 East Thirty-third-street, while rowing in a small boat in the East River at the foot of Fifty-fourth-street, was run down by the steam-boat Wm. Cook, and received serious injuries about the head. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Yesterday United States Deputy Marshal Crawley arrested "Blinkey" Murphy on a charge of passing counterfeit fifty-cent stamps. Murphy was taken before United States Commissioner Shields, and was committed for trial in default of $5,000 bail. Murphy has already served a term in the Penitentiary.

In the case of Dr. Charles Milne, Warden of the Hospital for the Crippled and Ruptured, charged with beating a young inmate of that institution, Judge Bixby yesterday dismissed the complaint. It appeared on examination, by the testimony of several witnesses, that the punishment inflicted was mild and justifiable.

Bernard Hollenbach, a young German emigrant, arrived in this City, via Quebec and Albany by the Albany boat, on Monday. William Mass, an expressman, of No. 59 Watts-street, secured his baggage and then robbed him of $300. Mass was arrested by Officer Hey, of the Castle Garden Squad, and held for trial at the Tombs.

Nearly all the Aldermen were absent from the City Hall yesterday. It is said that a special meeting of the board is to be called for the purpose of taking action on Alderman Lysaght's resolution, providing for the transfer of the Market Bureau from the Finance Department to the Department of Public Works. The new charter, however, makes the Market Bureau a part of the Finance Department.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: For street openings and improvement and interest, $2,610 32; water rents and interest, $7,242; market rents and fees, interest on bonds and mortgage, and ground and house rent, $5,596 30; Croton-water rents and penalties, $16,682 50; permits to build vaults, $1,734 75; licenses and fines, $208; Total, $34,063 87.

Although the residences of both Harry Genet and Detective Sampson were entered by thieves last week, who managed to escape with nearly $8,000 worth of property from the former and about $600 worth from the latter, no report of either was made to Police Head-quarters. The police when questioned on the subject refused to give any information, giving as an excuse that neither gentlemen wished it published.

BROOKLYN.

Frederick E. Luthey, aged forty years, was yesterday afternoon arrested by Detective Curran on the charge of "dealing in policy."

Two hundred and fifty children of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum will go out to Canarsie to-morrow, under the auspices of the Fresh-air Fund.

Patrick Homer, of Forty-ninth-street, while walking on Fourth-avenue, yesterday afternoon, was prostrated by the heat. He was taken to the Long Island City Hospital.

Mrs. Jane Smith, of No. 127 Park-avenue, was yesterday prostrated by the heat at the corner of Nassau-street and Hudson-avenue, and after medical treatment was taken to her home.

A slight fire occurred, yesterday forenoon, in Meserole-avenue, near Newell-street, Greenpoint, caused by the tar-pot taking fire at the American Roofing Company's works. Damage trifling.

Ellen Carroll, an aged street peddler, was held, yesterday, for stealing a coat from the room of John McCarty, on Hudson-avenue. This class of petty stealers have become quite numerous of late in Brooklyn.

Ralph Bennett, a laborer employed by the South-side Railroad Company, died suddenly, yesterday forenoon, at the depot in South Eighth-street, Williamsburg. The case was referred to the Coroner for investigation.

Pauline Shokelin, the servant-girl thief, was yesterday examined before Justice Walsh, and about forty witnesses appeared against her. Nothing new was elicited, and Pauline was remanded for further examination.

A street fight occurred, early yesterday morning, at the corner of York and Stewart streets, during which Michael Ryan, of No. 37 York-street, was slightly stabbed in the arm. John Hall, aged twenty-seven years, was held for the offense.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the coopers who have been on strike in the Eastern District, (on account of Messrs. Havemeyer & Elder using a machine-made barrel,) on the ground that they have intimidated the workmen employed in their place.

John Kenny and Michael Phillips quarreled yesterday afternoon in Delevan-street, near Van Brunt, about a load of coal, whereupon Phillips struck Kenny on the head with a shovel, inflicting a severe wound. The injured man was cared for and Phillips locked up.

Patrick Fagan, aged thirty years, of No. 185 Grand-street, laborer, fell yesterday afternoon into a tub of boiling water at Cunningham's distillery, corner of South Fifth and First streets, Williamsburg, and was seriously scalded. He was taken to the City Hospital for treatment.

Henry Harper, aged twenty-nine, a German laborer employed at B. J. Brown's hat factory, No. 48 Kosciusko-street, was held yesterday on the charge of stealing at different times $400 worth of black hat ribbon, the property of his employer. Detective Officer Leary found a portion of the property in the possession of Jacob Becker, cap-maker, of No. 23 Ewen-street, and another portion with Charles Schultz, saloon-keeper, No. 12 Montrose-avenue, both of whom were arrested for receiving stolen goods. In Schultz's possession was found other similar property, which is also supposed to have been stolen. The prisoners were remanded for examination.

George Haywood, aged twenty-two years, carpenter, was found acting in a very disorderly manner, late on Monday night, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighteenth-street, whereupon Officer William Dunn, of the Eighth Precinct, arrested him. Haywood resisted the officer, and succeeded in making his escape into the house of Mrs. Duff, on Fifth-avenue, near Eighteenth-street, where he seized a large carving-knife from the table and commenced to attack the officer, cutting his coat in several places. Dunn made use of his club freely to ward off the stabs, and at last felled his assailant and disarmed him. Haywood has previously been arrested for a similar offense, and was yesterday held for examination by Justice Delmar.

LONG ISLAND.

George Hawkins, of Smithstown, a colored man, has been committed to the Queens County Jail for wounding Lu Lindsay, also colored, with a razor.

The Common Council of Long Island City, held a stormy meeting yesterday and resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to investigate the affairs of the Water Commissioners.

The steamer Jane Moseley, having had the damage to her machinery repaired, will to-day renew her trips between Greenport and Newport, in connection with the Boston express-train of the Long Island Railroad.

Coroner Allen, of Jamaica, held an inquest yesterday upon the body of an idiot boy named Joseph Musgrave, who was run over and killed by a locomotive. The jury found a verdict of accidental death, but censured the railroad company for running their trains so fast through the village.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Baptist congregation of Tarrytown have tendered an invitation to Rev. W. W. Evarts, of Chicago, to become their pastor.

The School Commissioners of Westchester County will hold a meeting at White Plains, Aug. 12, to select one candidate from each Assembly District for the State scholarship in the Cornell University.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Liquor Dealers' Association of Edgewater village have issued a call for a mass-meeting, to be held at Stapleton, on Thursday evening, in the old Lyceum or some other suitable building, to discuss the matter of the Excise law, and to raise funds sufficient to oppose its enforcement.

NEW JERSEY.

The New-Jersey Spiritualists will hold their annual convention at Vineland, on Friday, Aug. 8, continuing three days.

Peter Oerhagen, a mason employed on a new building at Morristown, fell from a scaffolding, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

The quarterly report of the Jersey City police shows the force to consist of 1 chief, 6 captains, 20 sergeants, 2 detectives, 113 patrolmen, and 15 specials; total, 158.

Jacob Beck was arrested in Newark yesterday, charged with having embezzled $600, belonging to Charles Mink, his employer. The offense was committed about a year ago.

Christopher Speer, of New-Brunswick, fell while attempting to get on a train at Newark, yesterday. He fell under the wheels, and his right arm and three ribs were broken.

James Mahoney, a carpenter, fell from a new building on which he was at work, in Orange, yesterday, and was instantly killed. Deceased was a single man, twenty-seven years of age.

A free Methodist camp-meeting, for the New-York District, will be held two miles south-east of Dover, Morris County, N. J., commencing Wednesday, July 30, and closing Thursday, Aug. 7.

The map of the proposed new tunnel of the Morris and Essex, through Bergen Hill, has been completed, and the work will be commenced at an early date. An English firm has taken the contract, and are to complete the work in eighteen months.

Edward Bennett and John Maguire, two laborers employed on a sewer in Sherman-street, Newark, were buried, yesterday, by the caving in of the embankment of a sewer on which they were at work. Maguire received internal injuries, which will probably prove fatal, and Bennett was seriously hurt.

BASE-BALL.

THE ATLANTICS AGAIN DEFEATED—SCORE 12 TO 9.

The Baltimore and Atlantic Clubs played on the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon, and attracted an audience of about 1,300 people. In the pools sold, the visitors had the call at odds of 50 to 30, the betting men placing their reliance in Cumming's ability to bother the Atlantic batsmen. At 3:50 the Atlantics went first to the bat, and got but one man on first base, the side being promptly fielded out before a run could be scored. The Baltimore men were treated to a similar dose, after which the Atlantics went into the second inning and got 2 runs—none earned. When the Brooklyn men had been disposed of in this inning, the visitors began hitting quite freely, nor did they let up till 7 runs had been placed to their account. Of these 7, 4 were earned by clean hitting. This was a lead too long to be easily overcome by the home club, although they pulled up pretty well, and stood at the end of the fifth inning 5 to 7. In the sixth inning, however, the Baltimorians pulled away again by adding 5 runs to their score, earning 2 of them. In the seventh inning, a hot line ball taken by Ferguson and thrown promptly to first base to catch Cummings on a double play elicited loud and well-merited applause. This was indeed a fine play, but not more so than a running one-hand catch made by Craver in the sixth inning.

The Atlantics took 3 runs in the eighth inning, off errors by Mills and Carey, and then whitewashed their adversaries, but in the ninth and last inning both sides drew blanks, leaving the total figures 9 to 12. It is a little remarkable that the Baltimore Club scored in but two innings, while the losing club, the Atlantics, scored in five innings. The batting by Barlow was the most brilliant feature of the whole game, he making his base on a fair-foul every time he went to the bat. The following is the score:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	BALTIMORE.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Barlow, c.	3	6	4	0	Radcliffe, 3d b.	2	4	1	4
Pearce, s. s.	1	1	1	2	McVey, c.	2	3	4	1
Boyd, r. f.	0	1	1	0	Pike, r. f.	2	2	2	0
Ferguson, 3d b.	0	1	2	6	Carey, 2d b.	1	1	3	3
Burdock, 2d b.	0	1	4	6	York, l. f.	0	1	2	0
Britt, p.	1	1	0	2	Force, s. s.	1	2	3	2
Dehlman, 1st b.	2	2	12	0	Craver, c. f.	1	0	2	0
Pabor, l. f.	1	1	1	0	Mills, 1st b.	1	2	10	0
Remson, c. f.	1	2	2	0	Cummings, p.	2	1	0	1
Total	9	16	27	16	Total	12	16	27	11

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	3	0	—9
Baltimore	0	7	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	—12

Umpire—Mr. Matthews, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—Two hours.
First Base by Errors—Atlantic, 3 times; Baltimore, 3 times.
Runs Earned—Atlantic, 0; Baltimore, 6.
Total Fielding Errors—Atlantic, 6; Baltimore, 8.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

The Park Commissioners held a meeting yesterday, President Stebbins in the chair. The truckmen who were recently removed from their stand, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, presented a petition, requesting the board to reconsider their action, and, on motion, their request was granted, and it was ordered that they reoccupy the stand, subject to the order of the Commissioners. Several applications for appointments were received, and ordered to be recorded. Central Bridge was ordered to be lighted with gas. A committee of three was appointed to ascertain what work, if any, would be advisable to commence at Riverside and Morningside Parks, and to report thereon. The board then adjourned until Thursday, July 31.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, July 22.—Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard, 11@11½ reals ℔ arroba. Exchange firm on United States, 60 days, Currency, 34@36 premium; Short Sight, 36@38 premium; 60 days, Gold, 53@54 premium; Short Sight, 56@58 premium; on London, 69@70 premium; on Paris, 49@51 premium. Freights—Loading at Havana for the United States, ℔ box of Sugar, $2@$2 25; ℔ hogshead of Sugar, $9 50@$10; to Falmouth and orders, 60s.@65s.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 22.—Printing Cloths market steady at 6¾c.@6⅞c. for best 64x64, with more inquiry.

[Advertisement.]

A JUMPING TOOTHACHE or neuralgia instantly cured with WOLCOTT'S Pain Paint. Pints, $1 50. No. 181 Chatham-square. WOLCOTT'S Catarrh Annihilator and Pain Paint sold everywhere.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Colon, for San Francisco.—Mrs. Howe, S. A. Boyle, O. M. Boyle, Mrs. M. Dooley and son, Chas. Goeller, W. W. Thomas, wife and 2 children, W. H. Coolidge, Jno. C. Gilmore, Jos. Richter and wife, Job Mathison, Miss Johnson, Mrs. Rasieberg and child, Frank Shambruger, Geo. Berger, Mrs. C. Hansche, Edward Draxhagen, Isaac Freidberg, George A. Butterfield, Henry Spickman, Alexander Fleming, Mr. George Parks, Catharine Melville, A. C. Smith, Edward Goodwin, Jas. H. Hamilton, Miss Hanora Mahony, E. J. Estep, Mr. Bucaro and wife, Albert Talla and wife, Carlos Tirado, Josi Ma Zelaya, Simon Grosco, Jos. P. Thompson, F. C. Herbruger, wife and infant, Nicholas Canco, E. A. Desverinne, Second Assistant Engineer F. Mashton, United States Navy, Col. Geo. Williamson, wife and 3 children and Sec. B. Roeal, F. Hochstein, S. L. Isaacs, A. N. Rosholz, John E. Taylor, Jos. Marks, John Ward, Jas. McNulty, Jas. Riley, John McGilley, Pat. Sweeney.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Capt. Murphy, J. McCrohan, Mrs. Douglass & Son, Miss M. Douglas, Mrs. Weldon, Miss Brooks, Miss Kate Cluskey, Col. Geo. R. Black, Jno. F. Turner, J. J. Surne and wife, Mrs. M. E. Hunter, Mrs. Tucker, W. H. McKinley and wife, W. H. Gray, Mr. Godfrey, Fred Preston, Mrs. M. G. Ferrill, Master Willie Ferrill, Mrs. Demere, Master Frank Demere, S. N. Perfeld and wife, E. L. Mills, wife, two infants and nurse, G. O. Welden, L. D. Hoyt, F. E. Hudnull, Wm. McFall, W. G. Raoul, J. W. Dickerson, P. Manning, Mr. Eagan, H. A. Cauley, Mr. Ervin, Mr. Dunbar, Mrs. L. B. Glunakg, Father Tonqueny, Mrs. Tibbitts, Mrs. Kendall, M. Astiles.

In steam-ship Canada, from Liverpool.—Major A. Monk (British army), Capt. Gideon (Royal Navy), Dr. J. H. Ledlie, Mrs. Ledlie, S. E. Wright, Chas. Nicholls, Mr. J. and Mrs. Thyack, Frederick Hall, G. B. Thompson, Miss E. Townsend, Thos. Driver, Brother Francis Costello, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McClure, Jean Meehan, Hy Meehan, Miss Annie Murdock, Mr. and Mrs. G. Freiligrath, Miss M. A. Gibson, George Longstreet, Mrs. M. A. Paranoue, Mrs. McDermont, Mrs. M. E. Holbrook, Horace McDermont, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Jepson, Mrs. Edith Williams, Mrs. and Miss Austin.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Havana.—Mrs. M. J. Hanson, D. Noonan, M. E. Maecias, N. W. Hudson, F. Palm, John Kane, C. Ludwig, G. Rossen, H. Bunemann, C. L. Beltboise, R. Araugo, F. C. Lopes, C. R. Alverhoff, J. F. Ruadulia, J. M. Gonzales, D. Magneti, F. Rey, Z. Gonia, C. R. Noolson, Victor Layes.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:48 | Sun sets.....7:24 | Moon rises...3:39
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.7:10 | Gov. Island.7:59 | Hell Gate....9:21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, July 22.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Kong Sverre, (Norw.,) Dannevig, London, &c., Funch, Edye & Co.; Italia, (Br.,) Greig, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Morro Castle, Morton, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia, J. Hand; W. Woodward, Young, Baltimore, Md., William Dalzell; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Flag, Foster, Boston, J. W. Quintard & Co.

Barks Mariana Fens, (Ital.,) Antola, Queenstown, for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Catharina, (Swed.,) Anderson, Elsinore and Copenhagen, for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Atlantic, Dickerson, Bridgtown, (Barbados,) H. Trowbridge's Sons; Carlo James, Frederickstedt, P. Hanford & Co.; Rheb, (Ger.,) Buckhols, Stettin, C. Tobias & Co.

Brigs Velocity, (Br.,) Superrick, Londonderry for orders, New-York Commercial Ware-house Co.; Lily, (Br.,) Ryan, Cow Bay, C. B. Swain & Son; [illegible] Hansen, Bristol, E. Funch, Edye & Co.; [illegible] ecy, Leghorn, Miller & Houghton; [illegible] son, Dublin, H. J. DeWolf & Co.; [illegible] Havre, Fr., Brett, Son & Co.; W. A. Henry, [illegible] Barbadoes and Demerara, Penniston & Co.; [illegible] Buck, Blohm, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schrs. Julia E. Floyd, Squires, Georgetown and [illegible] Bluff, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; [illegible] Shaffer, Charleston, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; [illegible] Bolt, (Br.,) Drake, Yarmouth, N. S., Jed Frye & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Ismalia, (Br.,) [illegible], Genoa June 15, Marseilles 19th, Menton 20th, Leghorn 22d, Naples 23d, Sorrento 24th, Messina 26th, Palermo 28th, Cartagena July 4, and Gibraltar 6th, with mdse. and 30 passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah July 19, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. July 21, 11:30 P. M., 40 miles S. Delaware light-ship, passed steam-ship Montgomery, from Savannah, for New-York, with steam-ship Clyde, from Galveston via Key West, for New-York, in tow.

Steam-ship Columbia, Curtis, Havana July 17, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co. July 21, lat. 37 50, lon. 74 33, signalled brig Eva H. Johnson.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston July 19, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Canada, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool July 9, via Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. July 14, lat. 48, lon. 32, spoke ship Lake Erie, (of Glasgow,) bound W.; 22d, 60 miles E. of Sandy Hook, bark showing H. N. L. P., (commercial code,) steering W.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Gaelic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool July 10, with mdse. to J. H. Sparks. July 21, lat. 41 25, lon. 68 40, passed ship Ocean Wave, (Br.,) bound W.

Bark N. Barreras, (Span.,) Romero, Havana 10 ds., in ballast to C. Marti & Co.

Brig Cuba, (Norw.,) Silmer, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., via Hampton Roads 3 ds., with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig J. H. Kennedy, (of Providence,) Hickman, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Brig Transport, (of Dublin,) Kavanag, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with sugar to Sola Bros.—vessel to master.

Brig Torrid Zone, (of Bermuda,) Cooper, St. Marc, Hayti, 15 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Lewis L. Squires, (of Port Jefferson,) Baker, Boston, in ballast to James Henry. Will load for Toledo.

Brig Lophema, (of Truro, N. S.,) Congdon, Malaga June 14 and Gibraltar 18th, with fruit to Lawrence Giles & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Etiwan, Prince, Charleston 7 ds., with yellow pine to E. L. Lasher—vessel to master.

Schr. B. F. Farnham, (of Bucksport,) Brewster, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to Alsop & Clark—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Ricardo Barros, Newton, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Speedwell, (of Portsmouth,) Drisko, Cow Bay, C. B. 10 ds., with 615 tons coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Fanny Flint, Warren, Wentworth, N. S. 9 ds., with plaster to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. J. J. Housman, (of Staten Island,) Ryder, Miragoane 9 ds., with logwood to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. Sammy Ford, Allen, Hillsboro, N. S., 8 ds., with plaster, for Newark.

Schr. G. M. Patridge, Bunker, Baltimore.

Schr. J. J. Ward, Inman, Baltimore.

Schr. Moses B. Bramhall, Gillet, Savannah 9 ds., with yellow pine to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. M. W. Griffin, Stocking, New-Haven.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Spencer, New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. M. O. Wells, Ross, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Old Zack, Young, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fannie Hammer, Brooks, Nantucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. J. Oakley, Newman, Pawtucket, for Rondout.

Schr. Helen M. Waite, Gott, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Minnie, Nash, Calais, 10 ds., with lumber to Moe, Cole & Benson.

Schr. Hattie, Beckman, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Success, Richards, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Silas McLoon, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Prassey.

Schr. Wm. P. Phillips, Hawkins, Providence.

Schr. Rosina, Crowley, St. John, N. B., with lumber to order.

Schr. Charlie Miller, Pierce, Providence.

Schr. Wave, Hubbard, Fall River.

Schr. Peerless, Smith, Newport.

Schr. G. A. Hayden, Green, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Vermillion, Hooper, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jonathan Cone, Crosby, Rockport, Me.

Schr. J. N. Ayres, Carroll, Stamford.

Schr. J. L. Hess, Conklin, Newport.

Schr. Wm. Duren, Cook, Providence.

Schr. Mary, Natt, Barker, New-Bedford.

Schr. R. M. Clark, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Hannah D., Atkins, Somerset.

Schr. Phoebe Elizabeth, Mapes, Providence.

Schr. J. A. Chamberlain, Robinson, Virginia.

Schr. Annie May, Evans, Virginia.

Schr. W. H. Fair, Edwards, Richmond, Va.

[illegible]

SAILED.

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

SPOKEN.

[illegible]

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

[illegible]

TIFFANY & Co.,
UNION-SQUARE.
JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, SILVER-WARE AND FANCY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE

PARTIES DESIRING TO HAVE THEIR HOUSES DECORATED OR FURNISHED FOR NEXT FALL, WILL FIND IT GREATLY TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO HAVE SAME DONE DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN PRICE WILL BE MADE FOR FURNITURE AND CURTAINS ORDERED NOW FOR DELIVERY IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

CHOLERA
IS APPROACHING US. BE PREPARED WITH A SAFE-GUARD.

During the last prevalent epidemic in England, the preventive [illegible] BROADWAY, New-York, Room No. 28.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
SILVER-WARE,
IN CASES, FOR WEDDING PRESENTATION.